

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

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quently inundated; and a well-known inhabitant, after the water had entered his basement within a few inches of the ceiling, determined to leave, exclaiming, "I can stand a good many things, but I can't stand being washed out of my own house." Down to 1834 Fulham and Hammersmith formed a single parish, the two parts being respectively designated Fulham side and Hammersmith side. In that year the hamlet of Hammersmith was created a distinct and separate parish by Act of Parliament. The population of the manor in 691 was about 250, and had risen to about 1,000 when Domesday Book was compiled. After this the population was stationary and then decreased. In 1633 the rated inhabitants were 103, equivalent to 515 persons. In 1674 the numbers had risen to 1,355, and in 1793 the population of Fulham side was estimated at 3,510. The census returns from 1801 to 1831 show an addition of about 1,000 for each decade, but the population of 1881 (42,895) was nearly double that of 1871 (23,378), while that of 1891 (91,640) is more than double that of 1881. In 1896 the population of Fulham was found to be 113,871.

The ferry between Fulham and Putney was an ancient institution, and it is supposed that one existed before the Conquest, but the earliest direct allusion to it occurs in the reign of John. In the reign of Edward I. Robert the ferryman conveyed the royal household to and from Fulham. The passage of the river in the ferry boats was often attended with danger, and in rough weather the boats were sometimes driven as far as Wandsworth before they could reach the Surrey side. In 1633 the ferry boat capsized with Bishop Laud's servants in it. In 1642 the Earl of Essex, general of the Parliamentary army, caused a bridge of boats to be thrown across the river, which was protected at either end by earthworks; but before the bridge could be brought into use Charles I. had retired to Oxford. The fort on the Putney side remained until about 1845, when it was demolished. In 1671 it was proposed to build a permanent bridge from Fulham to Putney, and a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to obtain powers for that purpose. The citizens and Corporation strongly opposed the scheme, and it had to be relinquished. The report of the debate has been preserved and is very amusing reading. Waller the poet was in favour of the proposal, and pointed out that Paris and Venice had bridges, but had not been ruined in consequence. Sir Henry Herbert, while an enemy of monopolies, hated visionary schemes, and strongly condemned the proposal of building a wooden bridge in what he called "an unfrequented part of country." It was not until fifty-eight years after this debate that Fulham or Putney Bridge was built. This obstructed the traffic of the river for over one hundred and fifty years, and in 1886 new Putney Bridge was completed.

Fulham held its own among the outskirts of London as a suburb favoured by all classes of the community. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was probably at its best, although it can give a good account of itself in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was a quiet country place up

to the beginning of the present century, and in 1810 we learn that the vestry appointed a committee to propose a plan for an "association against robberies and other depredations committed within the parish." In 1825 there were only five constables in Fulham, and in 1830 an opposition to Peel's police force was organized. It was proposed to establish a system of parochial police under the control of the vestry, with the object of "averting the more expensive measure which it is in the power of the Government to introduce into the parish." The place was largely a district of villas and mansions, and business people there chiefly aimed at supplying the wants of the inhabitants. There were, however, two noted factories. John Dwight, the famous potter, obtained a patent in 1671 for his hard stoneware, and between 1672 and 1673 he founded the Fulham Pottery. His statues and figures were greatly appreciated by his contemporaries, and are largely represented in the best collections of historical pottery to-day. In 1864 a large quantity of greybeards, alepots, &c., were found in an old chamber of the pottery. Another establishment was Parisot's carpet manufactory, founded in 1752 by Peter Parisot, a Frenchman domiciled in England. A rare pamphlet published in 1753 is entitled 'Account of the New Manufactory of Tapestry after the Manner of that at Gobelines, and of Carpets after the Manner of that at Chaillot.'

It is no small feat on the part of the author that he has traced the history of the various houses at Fulham through their many vicissitudes and changes of name, giving in all cases a full account of the different notable inhabitants. Nothing is more confusing than these changes of name, and Mr. Fèret deserves great credit for the trouble he has taken to be correct. These houses are all full of living interest; but the chief distinction centres round Fulham Palace, Peterborough House, and Brandenburgh House.

Sir William Butts, chief physician to Henry VIII., leased the rectory or parsonage which gave the name to Parson's Green, where Bacon lived for a time. Sir Thomas Bodley was an inhabitant of Fulham; and Florio, the friend of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson and the Italian dictionary maker, died there. It is a pity that Mr. Fèret gives countenance to the unsupported opinion that Shakspeare ridiculed this worthy as Holofernes in 'Love's Labour's Lost.' Henry Condell, the collaborator with J. Heminge in the production of the First Folio of Shakspeare (1623), had his country house at Back Lane. The "silver-tongued" Sylvester, translator of Du Bartas, was a visitor at a friend's house at North End. Nell Gwyn is said to have lived at Sandford Manor House, and Addison was also for a time at Sand's End. One of Steele's letters to his wife is directed to Mrs. Steele at Mrs. Bradshaw's house at Sandy End, over against the Bull Alehouse in Fulham Road (King's Road?). Sir Nicholas Crispe was a rather distinguished inhabitant; and a less worthy man, that splendid sycophant Bubb Dodginton (Sillybub), lived at Crispe's mansion some years later. Bartolozzi lived at Cambridge House in the North End Road North End, the

greater part of which is now known as West Kensington, has had its celebrated inhabitants. Richardson the novelist lived at the Grange, which in our day has been the home of Sir Edward Burne-Jones. This is a goodly list of celebrated characters for one suburb, and many more names might be mentioned if it were necessary to give a complete list of distinguished inhabitants.

Mr. Fèret has paid particular attention to the names of places, and many of his explanations are valuable. Of modern names Gunter's Grove and Gunterstone Road recall James Gunter, the founder of the family, who wisely invested his money in market gardens about Earl's Court and Fulham. Edith Road is named after Edith Gunter, and Gwendwr and Talgarth Roads are so called from places on the estate of the Gunter family in Breconshire. Auriol Road, built on property belonging to the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, is named after a popular rector of that parish.

The glory of Fulham has departed: it is well, therefore, that an industrious writer should give a complete history of its past reputation. In so handsome a book as this it is a pity that the illustrations are but poor. There are many views of interest, but most of them are too small to be effective, and some are positively bad.

No suburb of London can compare with Hampstead in beauty of situation and in literary and artistic associations. Constable the painter called it "Sweet Hampstead," and Mrs. White has taken this expression for the title of her book; but it is this and something more, so that the happy description of the place as a "village revelling in varieties," which we owe to Leigh Hunt, who lived in "the Vale of Health," is more to the point. Old buildings still tell of the time when lodging-houses abounded, and Hampstead was a favoured spot beloved of those who sought change of air within its border. Mrs. Nollekens (the wife of the sculptor) affirmed that there were seven different airs at Hampstead; thus there were the various airs of the four sides of the hill, of the hill itself, of the Vale of Health, and, lastly, the mild air of the centre of the town.

Much has been written about Hampstead, but a book really worthy of the place has not yet been produced. Till that appears Mrs. White's work will fill the gap, and the story of its production as told by the author in her preface is specially interesting. She collected the materials more than thirty years ago, and then put them aside. Now in returning to her task she expresses herself as looking back with pleasure over the memory of sunny days through the perspective of eighty-nine years. We cannot but heartily welcome a book so prettily introduced.

Hampstead has its distinct strata of history. It was a village before Domesday Book, and was long famous as a stage in the journey to the North. It had its inhabitants of distinction in the seventeenth century, such as Vane and Sedley; and tradition says that "Judges' Walk" was so called because during the period of the Great Plague the judges removed their courts from Westminster to hold them in the open air under the green trees' shade,

as in primitive times. Hampstead was full of life in the eighteenth century, when the Assembly Rooms were crowded on a weekday, and Church Row was a fashionable resort on Sunday.

In spite of this popularity the village grew but slowly, and in 1801 it only possessed 691 houses. Highwaymen abounded, and it required some courage to live here when you could only get to town in your own carriage or in the stage coach. A place that has a "North End" and a "South End" must have had well-marked boundaries, but these are now, owing to the present convenience of access, completely overrun, and there are uninterrupted stretches of houses from London to the heath. In 1891 there were 9,528 inhabited houses, with 687 uninhabited, and 461 houses in course of erection. The population of the whole parish of St. John amounted to 68,425 persons, and the census of 1901 will certainly register a greatly increased population. The topography of Hampstead is full of interest and also of variety; the town fades into Highgate on the east and into Finchley on the west, while on the north it looks out upon pure country, and on the south it joins London by means of Belsize and Kilburn. All the different districts are well described by Mrs. White, but it would have been a help if she had made her descriptions clearer by adding a map.

The glory of Hampstead is the heath, and to this it owes its pre-eminent position. A special section is devoted to a record of the popular struggle to save the heath from enclosure, which commenced in 1829, and ended in 1870 by the purchase of all the rights of the lord of the manor in the heath for 45,000*l.* The manor belonged to the Abbey of Westminster up to the date of the Reformation. In the reign of Edward VI. it was surrendered to the Crown, and granted to Sir Thomas Wroth. In 1620 it was sold to Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden, and descended to his son-in-law, Sir Edward Noel, whose descendant Baptist, third Earl of Gainsborough, sold the manor to Sir William Langhorne, Bart., in 1707, and by successive bequests it came into the possession of the Maryon Wilson family. Special attention is given to the associations of the place, as mentioned on the title-page, and these associations are very numerous. When we count over the names of the distinguished men and women who have lived at Hampstead we feel that half the world of notabilities must have been there. First in distinction is the great Earl of Chatham, who lived for a time at North End House (now Wildwood) when his mind was almost in eclipse and he was suffering a martyrdom from the agonies of gout. In this connexion we may ask what induced the author to suppose that Chatham was Lord North's brother-in-law (p. 169). The great lawyers take the next place, represented by Lord Mansfield at Caen Wood and his opposite neighbour, Lord Erskine, in the Spaniards Road. The anecdote of Burke, who, after a period of separation, paid a visit to his old friend, has been differently quoted, but the true version seems to be that, when walking in the garden and looking over the

beautiful grounds of Caen Wood, he burst forth with the exclamation, "This is just the place for a reformer. All the beauties are beyond your reach, and you cannot destroy them." In commemoration of the love of the lawyers for Hampstead there is a series of names of Lord Chancellors attached to the roads, such as Lyndhurst, Rosslyn, and Thurlow.

Among the authors associated intimately with Hampstead the names of Parnell, Akenside, Steele, Swift, Addison, Arbuthnot, Goldsmith, Johnson, Keats, and Shelley may be recalled. Richardson made the Upper Flask famous by causing Clarissa Harlowe to alight there from the Hampstead stage.

It is, however, the painters who have immortalized Hampstead. Constable loved the place, and painted it frequently in all its varied aspects, especially when overcast with rain-laden skies. When Fuseli was going to visit this painter he would cry out, "Give me an umbrella; I am going to see Constable's pictures." Constable gave a course of lectures at the Holly Bush Assembly Rooms on the 'Origin of Landscape Painting,' illustrating his subject by reference to local objects. He made a drawing of the Fir Tree Avenue, which made Blake, when he saw it, cry, "Why, this is not drawing, but inspiration." Blake himself introduced these firs into his illustrations of Dante, and among his friends they gained the name of the "Dante Wood."

Wilson, Gainsborough, Romney, Linnell, Collins, Landseer, and Martin must also be mentioned among the crowd of painters, and Barret, Fielding, Hunt, Prout, Pyne, and the Varleys among the water-colourists. What greater tribute could be paid to a place than to say that all our best artists loved it?

*The English Dialect Dictionary.* By Joseph Wright.—Vol. II. D—G. (Frowde.)

THE sixteen hundred pages now published of Prof. Wright's great work comprise the first seven letters of the alphabet, which in ordinary English dictionaries occupy a full third of the entire space. In view of the great difficulties that have to be encountered, the rapidity with which the dictionary is being produced is certainly remarkable, and the quality of the workmanship, which from the first was excellent, has perceptibly improved in the later portions. The editor has acquired a more thorough mastery of the bibliography of English dialects, and has perfected his methods of exhausting the sources of information. The statements of glossarists are, as the work proceeds, more and more frequently controlled by local inquiry; and inaccuracies in scientific names of plants and animals, which at first were somewhat numerous, are now very rarely to be encountered. The only fault which we have noted as still frequently recurring is one which it is hardly possible entirely to avoid, namely, that two or more forms of the same word are entered in different places as if they were distinct words. Thus in the article 'Daker,' a corn-crake, the variant *dawker* has been overlooked, and has had to be inserted in its alphabetical place. Diesman's Day and



Dyzeman's Day, which are merely different spellings of the same dialectal name for the Feast of the Holy Innocents, appear on different pages without any reference from the one article to the other; and the form *dizismus*, which is mentioned at the second entry, is not given as a cross-reference. Many other instances of this kind of oversight might be mentioned. In the case of such doublets as *grudgings* and *gurgeons* the wide diversity of the forms may justify their being treated in separate articles, but the identity of the word ought to have been indicated in both places, and not merely in the later of the articles. Unless the material under each letter is completely put in order before any portion of it is prepared for the press such inadvertences must inevitably occur; but it would be worth while to make some special effort to avoid them, as they are apt to mislead the student with regard to the range of currency of particular words.

There is much less of etymology in the second volume than in the first, possibly because the editor is growing more impressed with the necessity of caution in this department. Although Prof. Wright's knowledge of the phonology of English dialects is no doubt unrivalled, the obscurity of the subject is still so great that he may reasonably think it better to abstain from proposing conjectural derivations, even when he himself regards them as probable. The etymological observations which do appear in the volume are nearly all certainly correct, and occasionally novel and interesting; for instance, the West-Country word *dain*, "effluvia," is referred to an unrecorded Old English \**dean*, regularly corresponding to the Old Norse *daunn* and the Gothic *dauns*. In a very few instances we think Prof. Wright's derivations erroneous. The word *gaig* or *gag*, a crack, used in Scotland and Pembroke, is surely not from the Old Norse *geigr*, "a serious hurt, a scathe." *Eve* or *yeve*, a south-western word for "to exude or condense moisture, to thaw," is, we believe, a variant of *give*, which, as the 'Dialect Dictionary' itself shows, is widely used in both these senses. Mr. Elworthy is quoted for the statement that in West Somerset "the usual word is *eave*, but 'to give' in this sense is also common, especially among the better classes." This is interesting as illustrating a not uncommon feature of the process of change in dialect. The true Southern English form (Middle English *yeve*) has in ordinary use long ago been displaced by the literary form, but survives in certain restricted applications, and in these tends to be regarded as vulgar. Prof. Wright, however, rejects the identification of *eve* with *give*. His etymological note is as follows: "Fr. *ever*, to water, to moisten; *evé*, moistened (Cotgr.); O.Fr. *aiver* (Godefroy, s.v. *Aiguer*), der. of O.Fr. *aive* (*eve*), 'aqua' (La Curne, s.v. *Eau*); cp. Moisieir (s.v. *Eve*). But there is no evidence that the Old French *aiver* ever meant either "thaw" or "exude moisture"; besides, as Cotgrave distinguishes *u* and *v* in French words, it is hardly right to transcribe his "*evé*" as "*evé*," without mentioning the alteration. In some of the Old Norse words cited in the etymologies the "barred *o*" is used instead of the *ö* given by Vigfusson; unfortunately,

in all but one of the instances we have noted the "tailed *o*" ought to have been used instead.

The articles which have probably cost the most labour, and are certainly amongst the most valuable in the dictionary, are those dealing with words belonging to the ordinary English vocabulary which have in the dialects a great abundance of peculiar senses or phraseological collocations. In this volume there are, among others, *do*, *draw*, *end*, *find*, *get*, *give*, *go*, and the preposition *for*. For articles of this kind the glossaries supply but little material, and the information which they contain has had to be largely supplemented by original inquiry and by study of dialect literature. The article 'Devil' occupies three pages, and would probably have been much longer but for the fact that this word has in many places been almost banished from use by euphemistic substitutes, of which rustic ingenuity has produced an extraordinarily great number. One of these, *the Goodman*, for which some Scotch references are quoted, is a euphemism in the ancient Greek sense.

There are very few entries in this volume which we think should have been omitted as non-dialectal. The numerals used in sheep-scoring, however, certainly have no business here. The "score" is derived from the Welsh numerals up to twenty, but it has been so variously corrupted by jingle and transposition that each of the eighty or more known versions of it must be taken as a whole. It has been found possible to arrange these versions in a genealogical sequence and to trace their gradual divergence from the original Welsh type; but many of the individual words have no definite etymology or fixity of form. There is no propriety in entering, say, *dovera* as an English dialect word for "nine," when in other versions of the "score" the ninth place is occupied by *nera*, *ora*, *covera*, *govera*, *cona*, *horna*, *leckera*, and many other equally dissimilar forms. Perhaps it might be worth while at the end of the book to give a full account of the "score" in an appendix, along with such other matter as may be considered to come within the scope of the dictionary, but does not admit of alphabetical treatment.

Perhaps no one except the indolent or hurried reviewer will much regret that Prof. Wright has issued no preface with his second volume; but there is some real cause for complaint in the absence of any key to the abbreviations. Most people who make frequent use of the 'Dialect Dictionary' will sometimes require to know on what authority a word or a definition is given. The symbols (such as "Ken.<sup>2</sup>" "W.Yks.<sup>5</sup>") by which this information is chiefly conveyed are by no means self-interpreting; and it will be a serious inconvenience to have continually to turn to the first volume of the dictionary for the explanation of the references in the succeeding volumes. We trust that this matter, which is one of the common-sense arrangements occasionally neglected in learned books, will be put right, at any rate, in subsequent volumes.

*Eduard Lord Herbert von Cherbury: ein kritischer Beitrag zur Geschichte des Psychologismus und der Religionsphilosophie.* Von Dr. C. Güttler, Privatdozent an der Universität München. Mit einem Bildnisse. (Munich, Beck.)

THIS work, which, as the sub-title indicates, is a contribution to the history and the criticism of certain problems in philosophy, offers an excellent illustration of one of the modes in which such problems may be treated. It is a mode which, for obvious reasons, is more commonly adopted in Germany than elsewhere. Not only does a German writer possess, as a rule, a full measure of the patient industry which is required for thinking everything that may be thought about his theme, and knowing what others have thought; he alone, it seems, when he comes to write a book about it, is imbued with the belief that that book ought necessarily to be a complete compendium of everything that has been so thought, whether by himself or others. Dr. Güttler's production purports to be a study of the writings of that extraordinary philosopher Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who to a not unfruitful devotion to philosophy, history, and poetry added the pursuit, if his own description of his exploits may be wholly trusted, of athletics, duelling, war, diplomacy, and a very considerable attention to the fair ladies of his day. This study takes the form of a thorough analysis—almost, indeed, a *précis*—of each of his treatises, 'De Veritate,' 'De Causis Errorum,' 'De Religione Laici,' and 'De Religione Gentilium'; whilst the historical essays, the annotations on Philostratus's 'Life of Apollonius,' and the poems are let off with a few pages of description and comment. The section devoted to analysis is followed by another devoted to a history and a criticism of Herbert's doctrines. This extends to rather less than half the volume, and in turn embraces sections dealing with the philosophical and theological comments which his work evoked in the seventeenth century, and the influence of his writings both in England and abroad in the eighteenth; and also containing a general criticism of the doctrines of "Common Sense," an examination of "Psychologismus," and a discussion on the general bearings of "natural religion." This second part is plentifully supplied with quotations from a long series of philosophical writers from Aristotle to Hegel, but it pays special attention to such men as Hutcheson, Shaftesbury, and the Scottish moralists, whose method presents some points of affinity with that of Herbert. Nor are more recent German thinkers, dead or living, neglected. Herbart, Beneke, Lotze, Wundt, Ebbinghaus, Külpe, to mention a few only out of a host, are cited. This latest criticism of Lord Herbert and the doctrines connected, either closely or remotely, with his name must, then, be pronounced perfectly unimpeachable on the score of fullness.

So complete, indeed, is Dr. Güttler's exposition as to make it certain that, whatever may remain to later writers to say about Lord Herbert of Cherbury's performances in other fields, no one else can ever hope to say anything fresh about his

philosophy, whether in itself or in its influence, and about the observations which its exponents and its critics have made upon it. Yet the spectacle of all this industry and research is somewhat disheartening. To say everything, according to Voltaire, is to be tedious. The reflection is inevitably suggested that what would have been preferable is a work on Lord Herbert of Cherbury, not in which everything is said, but in which that only is included which will present a clear picture of the man as he was, exhibit the characteristic features of his philosophical and other writings, and provide an estimate of his influence not too long to be read, nor too crammed with the opinions of others to obscure the original subject.

However, this monument of patient scholarship must be taken as it is and either read or not read, according to the inclinations and the endurance of the reader. None of Lord Herbert's previous editors or critics, from Horace Walpole downwards, has taken the trouble to provide a *résumé* of his writings so full as, in a sense, to act as a substitute for the writings themselves; but it is at least open to doubt whether any one who has any interest in Lord Herbert at all will prefer the substitute. It is in the critical and explanatory notes to this *résumé*, and in the historical and critical observations, that the value of the work is to be found. So far as the notes are concerned, Dr. Güttler's sphere of interest in no way conflicts with that of Lord Herbert's only considerable editor in this country in recent years. The explanatory notes and appendices in Mr. Sidney Lee's edition of the 'Life' deal in the main with matters of personal, literary, or historical interest, whereas Dr. Güttler's are almost entirely of a philosophical character. Indeed, as he expressly states in his preface, he was attracted to Lord Herbert as a subject of study mainly owing to that writer's philosophical achievements, not only as the first distinct Deist in England, but as a hitherto unknown forerunner of what he calls modern "Psychologismus." His remarks on the history of Deism from Herbert to Hume exhibit a good deal of philosophical learning and, what is perhaps more important, that real insight into the nature of religion without which any theory of its development or any discussion of its various forms is apt to be but sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Nor is he unaware of the many difficulties involved in the attempt to conceive religion as "a natural instinct," and he offers some effective criticism on Hume's application of this expression to the solution of the problem of epistemology. By "Psychologismus" he means the contention, maintained in recent times by Beneke among others, that in forming its necessary "anthropological substructure" any theory of knowledge must accept its chief data from the phenomena of inner and personal experience. Dr. Güttler threads his way with much skill through the most recent utterances of so-called physiological psychologists on the one hand and "psychicists" on the other, and lucidly exhibits the natural tendency of this contention to issue in Solipsism, or the theory that it is only the thinker's own experience which has any validity, and that he is, in fact, the

only subject in a world of objects. His conclusion is that it is in "Völkerpsychologie," and in certain norms of thought, the operation of which that collective psychology is found by experience to display, that the solution of the problem is to be sought. In this way, he argues, the sophistic conclusions of purely individual introspection, and the claims of a superhuman Solipsism, will be avoided and demolished.

These and other questions related to the philosophy of religion occupy a large part of a volume to which Lord Herbert of Cherbury's name supplies the title, and they certainly possess some historical connexion with his adventurous speculations. In demonstrating that connexion with a fulness which literally leaves nothing to be desired, Dr. Güttler has rendered a very substantial service to those students of philosophy who share the view expressed in his preface that just as the history of the world grows up out of a multitude of personal records, memorials, and chronicles, so it is only by the manner in which individual men think that any deep insight into the development of the human spirit is attained.

*The Ritschlian Theology, Critical and Constructive: an Exposition and an Estimate.*  
By Alfred E. Garvie. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

*Albrecht Ritschl und seine Schüler im Verhältnis zur Theologie, zur Philosophie und zur Frommigkeit unserer Zeit.* Dargestellt und beurtheilt von Johannes Wendland. (Berlin, Reimer.)

THERE was once a little boy who came under the influence of a clever aunt. After a brief experience of her discipline, he burst into tears, exclaiming, "You are making me think." This is a parable illustrative of the influence of Albrecht Ritschl upon the Evangelical party in Germany and Britain. He was not a genius, he was not extraordinarily clever, his writings are marred by not a few inconsistencies and contradictions, which even his warmest admirers are obliged to admit; but he has worked wonders in that he has opened the eyes of his fellows in religious views, although in a manner that is enough to make Luther, Calvin, and John Knox shudder in their graves. Under his guidance the plenary inspiration of Scripture has been abandoned, the efficacy of petitionary prayer is lessened, the evidence of miracles weakened, and the prospect of eternal punishment for the greater part of the human race at least greatly diminished; in fact, even the Evangelical party is touched by the rationalistic influence of the "so-called nineteenth century."

Ritschl has already had expounders in England. A year or two ago Dr. Orr, a professor in the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, published a useful little handbook to his theology. Dr. Simon has translated a learned German work on 'Kant, Lotze, und Ritschl'; and here is a fresh inquiry into his teaching and influence from Mr. Garvie, of Montrose, the book being in substance a course of lectures delivered at Mansfield College, the theological seminary established by the Congregationalists at Oxford. Mr. Garvie is more in sympathy with his author than is Prof. Orr, yet even

he is not wholly so; he freely criticizes and corrects him, but in general approves; nor does he confine himself to the teaching of the elder Ritschl, but also states and examines the views of his more or less divergent students—Kaftan, Hermann, Harnack, and Otto Ritschl. As a consequence the book is somewhat cumbersome and confused. Its style, too, is often involved, betraying excessive study of German literature.

The leading principle of Ritschl's teaching is the absolute exclusion of metaphysics from theology. One might as well attempt to sunder words from language; yet that Ritschl was an earnest student first of Kant, then of Hegel, and subsequently of Lotze is evident at every turn of his discourse. Metaphysics, like love, laughs at locksmiths, and however much Albrecht Ritschl sought to bar them out, the effect of his early training is indisputable. He attempted to distinguish absolutely between theoretic and religious knowledge. Religious truths he held to be *worth- or value-judgments* (*Werthurtheilen*); these are purely subjective. According to this hypothesis not only the best, but the sole proof of the divinity of Christ and the superiority of the Christian to all other religions lies in the needs of the human heart, whether taken individually or collectively, and the perfection of the response of the Christian faith to that need.

It may be that to Ritschl and his followers there is a surer ground of belief than either the ontological, the idealistic, or the speculative and theistic, yet why refuse these theories the value of, at least, corroborative evidence? Mr. Garvie does not attack, possibly he does not dissent from, Ritschl's repudiation of metaphysics in theology; but he here and there regrets that his author does not allow it any voice in a particular argument, and from time to time blames him for lapsing into philosophical language in spite of himself. Like the two writers mentioned above, he accuses the great man of inconsistency; but he himself is not wholly clear of the charge. For instance, having blamed him for not "leaving theoretic judgments severely alone as altogether insignificant and valueless for him as a theologian," he yet, in his eagerness to strengthen the faith of his readers, regrets that Ritschl in treating of the divinity of Christ as a pure "value-judgment" does not think it necessary to advance also any objective proof.

Ritschl held some religious positions which are undoubtedly peculiar, especially if enunciated by a Protestant of the average orthodoxy; some of his views have been misunderstood even by his warmest admirers. He has, for example, been accused of denying the possibility of direct communion between the soul and God. Intercourse with God he held to be alone possible through the mediation of the remembrance of Christ, making thereby that very mediation an illusion. The use of the word "remembrance" Mr. Garvie thus explains:—

"It does suggest distance and absence; but Ritschl does not intend this. What he means may be put thus. The intercourse which others have with us, and the influence which they excite upon us, would be transitory and ineffective, unless by the exercise of memory their teaching and example became absorbed



into our spiritual substance, and continued to be active in us as purpose or as motive. Whatever is to be potent in us must first of all be appropriated by us. But this is not all. The intercourse which we on any occasion enjoy with another or the influence which we receive from another, at any given moment, depends, on the one hand, on our own past, so far as that survives in our memory; but it also depends on the past of the other, on the relations which he has already had with us. The words of a friend and of a stranger may be the same words; our intelligence may apprehend, and our conscience approve both utterances alike; but the speech of the former has a power, the speech of the latter has not, because the memory recalls the close relationship of many years with the one, but has no testimony to offer regarding the other. Memory gives a larger content, and so a stronger influence to our relations to others than belong to present words and deeds. Christ is not distant or absent from us, but His communion with us and action on us are conditioned by what we have learned regarding Him from the Gospels, and by what He has already done for and in us."

Ritschl and his school certainly limit greatly the sphere of revelation:—

"As the object of revelation is so practical, the limits of revelation must be determined not by any theoretical, but only by utilitarian considerations, and therefore very differently from the current method of theology. Christ is the revelation of God; but is it every word and deed, every doctrine and event, that is recorded regarding Him? Hermann very clearly and firmly says that it is not. The limits of revelation are to be more narrowly drawn than the bonds of Christ's life on earth. 'The way of salvation for a Christian,' he says, 'is to learn to see Christ. But we do not help men to do this, if on the strength of the reports and doctrines of the New Testament we relate about Jesus, that He was born as the Son of God of a virgin; that He taught this and that, wrought many wonders, and also raised the dead; that He Himself rose again, and now after His ascension to the Father reigns almighty. Such a tale, however impressively presented, is not a Gospel'; for 'in our time by this means a hindrance is, as a rule, prepared for men, most of whom cannot take these things for granted any longer in childlike simplicity.' These things, it is true, are not to be ignored or denied; but one should communicate them as part of the New Testament witness regarding Jesus; one should not put them before men with the demand that they should, above all things, assent to them, for we must not try to persuade ourselves that 'what acted on the disciples as indubitably real must also so act upon us.' The true method is this: 'We are to allow ourselves, as the disciples did then, to be seized and uplifted by that which in our position touches us as something indubitably real.'"

The doctrine of "the kingdom of God" is a special feature of Ritschlianism, and appeals strongly to the modern turn for social religion. According to it we are not a little startled to find that God is thought to deal not with the individual, but with the nation—the nation of believers in Christ. "Ritschl subordinates the doctrine of redemption to the doctrine of the kingdom of God, on account of 'the teleological character of Christianity,' by which he means that Christianity is not only a good already gained, but still more an ideal yet to be realized." And again, "The redemption by Christ was determined in its form and character not by man's actual condition as a sinner, but by his possible destination as citizen of the kingdom." There is a breadth about this which is not often met with

among Evangelical divines. The heaven may perhaps leaven the whole lump. Certainly Ritschl has taught his followers to think.

The influence of Kant is clearly perceptible in the following *præcis* of Ritschlian teaching concerning the kingdom of God:—

"The individual's religious position is made dependent on his moral function; his value is not in himself, but in his service to society; he enjoys his religious good as he discharges his moral duty. A man is not justified by God, and as a result he loves his neighbour. It is as he loves his neighbour that he is justified by God.....The object of God's love is not individual man, but humanity as organized in the kingdom of God from motives of love; the forgiveness of sins belongs to the community, and is appropriated by each believer only as a member of it; the purpose of the Christian missionary should be, not to win isolated persons for Christ, but to convert nations to Christianity; God does not know men singly, but in their relations to others in family and people."

Herr Wendland has written a very temperate and impartial appreciation of Ritschl and his followers. He deprecates the attempt to sunder metaphysics from religion; at the same time he points out the good Ritschlianism does in reminding the present generation that religion is something over and above a system of philosophy. His chapter on the exact bearings of Ritschl's views to Luther's is thoroughly interesting.

*A History of Quaker Government in Pennsylvania.*—Vol. I. *A Quaker Experiment in Government.*—Vol. II. *The Quakers in the Revolution.* By Isaac Sharpless, President of Haverford College, Pennsylvania. (Headley Brothers.)

SWITZERLAND has been called the political laboratory of Europe, where, on a small scale and under simpler conditions than those afforded by great empires, experiments have been made which would have caused upheaval in a larger social organism. But on deeper issues than those tried in Switzerland, and with a higher ambition, the colony of Pennsylvania was established by Penn in 1681. It was to be a test case for the world—on war, democracy, toleration, the penal code, and the treatment of native races. "Like Abraham or Æneas," as Prof. Seeley has it, the founder of Pennsylvania, after a few years of colonizing in the New Jerseys, acquired, by means of the royal indebtedness to his father the admiral, a virgin territory, which he hoped "would be a model to the mighty world, and be the fair beginning of a time." The first of these volumes recounts the seventy-five years of the qualified success of this "Holy Experiment," the second tells the tragedy of its fall, whirled to pieces in the storm of the revolutionary war which it did its best to prevent.

The causes which qualified the character of the results achieved are not less instructive to the student of politics than the successes themselves. The principal cause of imperfection was that Penn could not free his colony from all ties with the Old World. It was, of course, a part of the British Empire. All the Acts of the Assembly lay under the veto of the English Privy Council, and were often negated under the advice of an irresponsible Attorney-

General in England. The colonists who were of the Anglican faith also maintained a steady opposition to the aims of the charter, and the Presbyterians were always restless under the policy of friendliness to the Indians. Moreover, Penn's own position as original ground landlord and hereditary governor with a veto on legislation proved ultimately inconsistent with the democracy he hoped for. Had his sons been of his spirit and cordially seconded their father's aims all might have been well; but they abandoned Quakerism and reform, and became ordinary members of the English aristocracy—absent landlords as a rule—who placed the welfare of the colony in such matters as public-houses and land improvements second to their financial interests. To the founder Pennsylvania was a source of poverty, even of bankruptcy, and the ingratitude of his colonists helped to cause his final breakdown; but it has brought him honour and the gratitude of posterity. To his sons and grandsons it brought great wealth, now partially represented by the 4,000*l.* a year paid by the Government to Major William Dugald Stewart, the present representative of the family; but with the money came alienation and constant opposition from the colonists. That was a great birthright trust which was abandoned by Thomas Penn, and only the red pottage was left. The greatest difficulty, however, inherited from the Old World was about war. The Revolution in England brought on a cycle of wars with France, to which the province was asked to contribute on pain of losing its charter. The usual course that the casuistry of the Friends dictated was to vote for the king's general needs much less than was demanded, and leave the responsibility of its use to his Majesty.

But there were two other directions in which the colony might have found an opening for war, and where it had, till 1756, a free hand. A dispute about the frontier of Maryland with its owner Lord Baltimore, accompanied by violence from the Maryland side, was ultimately solved by arbitration, and, secondly and chiefly, for seventy-five years the colony had no Indian wars. This was its greatest actual achievement, and the causes which ultimately produced the reverse of all this may easily be traced in these volumes. The disturbing conditions naturally increase the value of the experiment as a study where the lines of their interfusion can be traced. President Sharpless's book shows a larger grasp of the Indian question than that of Dr. John Fiske on 'The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America,' published recently, but later than the first volume of the work before us, which came out two years ago.

It deserves notice, for it is the earliest seriously critical study of this particular corner of politics which has appeared under modern canons of research. It does not display any great literary power, and there is hardly a patch of eloquence in the two modest volumes. They aim only at simplicity of narrative, and make an earnest attempt to be fair-minded and sober in statement: in this they succeed. We say this, though we think Mr. Sharpless glosses over the incompetence and the impracticable character of the early colonists

in their quarrels with their founder, whose liberality to them only produced an apparently intoxicating sense of newly found power. They accused him in 1704 of impossible offences; they addressed his agent Logan in 1709 in words like those used about Buckingham by the Parliament of 1624; and their political capacity may be judged by the suggestion (never actually carried out) that marriage should be compulsory before a certain age. They did actually pass laws against clandestine marriages, against swearing, scolding, and drinking healths. But none of these things is mentioned in this book. Political wisdom was altogether with Penn in his difficulties with those whom he called his ungrateful children, and the author rather obscures this fact.

In spite of its early drawbacks the Pennsylvania democracy was a great internal success. Though the youngest of the seaboard colonies, it became the most prosperous. Religious toleration brought valuable colonists fleeing from persecution along the Rhine. At the Revolutionary War Philadelphia, with 25,000 people, was the largest city in America. The Quakers had long been in a minority, but they were substantial people, well trusted by the Germans, and they constituted to the end an overwhelming majority in the Assembly.

The end was in 1756. The Governor was embarking on a war with the Delaware Indians, due to dishonesty by the proprietors' agents. At home the Government was beginning the Seven Years' War, and had no use for a peace-loving colony. A clause disqualifying the Quakers from seats in the Assembly was being prepared in London. Acting on advice from their London friends, the Quakers offered to induce their members to resign their seats to avoid a worse fate. Most of them did so, and the actual Quaker rule was over. Under other leaders, however, the Government was carried on in harmony with their general policy on most matters till 1776, when, in the birth throes of the American nation, the "Quaker Party" was destroyed for ever.

The revolutionary movement put that party in a curious position. They had all along been the leaders of the causes represented by the movement, and warmly attached to the liberties threatened by George III.'s ministers. But they had no faith in violence. The "Indian Tea Parties" of Boston Harbour and the ready rifles of New England they abhorred. Loyalty to the English Government they counted a supreme duty, to be combined with passive resistance to its demands and constitutional agitation against its measures. Aided by the party of Chatham on this side what might they not have done? But Pennsylvania was only one of many colonies; the policy of Benjamin Franklin prevailed over that of John Dickinson, the Anglo-Saxon world was rent in twain, and much meaningless spread-eagle stuff has been rampant over a continent since. The Quaker defeat was a tragic event to a far wider circle than that which worked at the "Holy Experiment."

The story of fines, mob violence, imprisonment, and exile inflicted by the "American" republican party upon the former administrators of the province occu-

pies much of the second volume. Any one who has read Dr. Weir Mitchell's popular novel 'Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker,' would do well to correct his impressions by reading this book, and thus give the historian his innings, however little he may avail against popular fiction.

*An Account of the Religion, Wisdom, Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology, Manners, Proverbs, Sayings, Refinement, &c., of the Ancient Egyptians.* By Isaac Myer. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

MR. MYER'S interesting volume is apparently one of a series which is being published both in America and England under the title of "Oldest Books in the World," and to many it will prove a welcome work. The main title, which we give above in full, is somewhat alarming, but an examination of the book itself shows that it deals chiefly with the religious views and beliefs and ethical literature of the ancient Egyptians, and that the author has not attempted to treat Egyptology comprehensively in about five hundred octavo pages. Mr. Myer has read carefully many books on the subjects discussed in his volume, and he has thought over what he has read and compared the subject-matter thereof with that found in the religious books of the Jews, Chinese, Greeks, Romans, and other highly civilized nations. As a result he has come to the conclusion—and we think rightly—that the religious beliefs of the ancient Egyptians reveal a much loftier conception of God than those of any ancient nation now known, and that they will bear comparison with some of the most sublime of the doctrines of the Christian religion. First and foremost among such beliefs must be reckoned that which declared the resurrection of man in a spiritual body and described his life of bliss in heaven, which endured for ever. As the author rightly points out, these views were the commonplaces of religious thought in Egypt several thousands of years before St. Paul wrote his sublime chapter on the resurrection of the dead, and there are no reasonable grounds for assuming that Egyptian chronology as formulated by Egyptologists is all wrong, and that the Egyptian scribes learned their lore from the Hebrews. In one point, however, Mr. Myer goes wrong, for he states (p. ix) that the "resurrected spirit" was subject to "punishment in the spiritual life, for evil conduct committed whilst in this world imprisoned in the flesh." We know of no text which would support such a view, and indeed it is contrary to the whole spirit of the Egyptian religion. At the judgment, which was believed to take place immediately after death, or at all events before the mummified body was laid away in the tomb, the heart (or conscience) of the deceased was weighed in a balance; if the heart exactly counterbalanced the symbol of the law it was permitted to pass into the house of Osiris in the body of the deceased from which it had been taken, and if it did not it was immediately consumed by the "Eater of the dead," a hideous triformed monster which stood close by the balance. As, theoretically, no imperfect body could obtain or inherit everlasting life, the man whose heart was

devoured because it failed to counterbalance exactly the symbol of the law was annihilated. The enemies of the sun-god—i.e., the *sebau*, or fiends, who performed the behests of Set—were burnt up daily, but not so the souls of men, women, and children; and the Egyptians knew of no state resembling purgatory. Certain texts speak of a "second death," and a special composition was written for the use of those who wished to avoid this catastrophe; but, as a matter of fact, the belief which gave rise to the necessity for such a composition belongs to the period when the Egyptian was only half civilized, and when he thought that even the "gods" could grow old and die.

Mr. Myer's work contains fifteen chapters, of which seven are devoted to the description of the papyri inscribed with moral precepts, such as the instructions of Kaqemna, Ptah-hotep, Ani, and others; seven to the description of the Book of the Dead and to subjects which are intimately connected with it, such as the psychology of the Egyptians, and the time when the judgment took place; and one to moral precepts of the Ptolemaic and Græco-Roman periods. Several of the chapters are illustrated by plates. The versions which Mr. Myer gives of such papyri are, substantially, those of the earlier translators, and it is clear that he has no competent knowledge of the original hieratic texts at first hand. His notes are full, but rambling, and most of them would have benefited greatly by the deleting pencil of a judicious editor. The "god of the two crocodiles" (*Henti*, not "Honken," as given on p. 68, note 3) is certainly Osiris, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Myer has allowed his studies of Kabbalah to influence his views of Egyptian psychology and eschatology. A long search has convinced us that he has thrown no light of any value upon the various texts of which he has furnished versions; but the work is, of course, intended for popular use and not for scholars or Egyptologists, who will know where to lay their hands upon what they want in the books which Mr. Myer quotes in his compilation. We may add that the volume is well printed on good paper, and that it is furnished with a really excellent index—two advantages which are nothing like so common as they might be.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Courtesy Dame.* By R. Murray Gilchrist. (Heinemann.)

LORD BOSTERN, doomed by inherited disease to early death, opens up the story of 'The Courtesy Dame' by running away with the ill-used stepdaughter of a publican. Anne Witchett, a yellow-haired, blue-eyed beauty of the Peak Country, a hoiden of sixteen, with the Derbyshire dialect strong on her lips and the spirit of rebellion strong in her heart, had just roused herself to the pitch of fleeing from her cruel stepfather when Lord Bostern is brought by accident on the stage of her little tragedy. He saves the situation—for she was preparing to be off with an unromantic butter-huckster—by carrying her away in his carriage, and she passes straight into his life and into the recesses of this story. It is a good story; there is a swing in it, and a certain artistic touch in the manner of telling it, part of which man-



ner has come from the reading and assimilation of excellent living masters of fiction. Anne Witchett is the "courtesy dame"—a pretty title in itself, which seems to suit the pretty Derbyshire hoiden, who in three years becomes a bewitching siren under the chivalrous care of the moribund lord. The sting of the title scarcely applies to her—the women go on saying that it does, but the men look in her eyes and know better. She is charmingly drawn, and so is poor Lord Bostern. There is a whole love story between the two, delicately handled and very pathetic in parts. It is not the only love story in this book, and we have not so much as entered on the plot, which is perhaps a little too elaborate to sort with the natural human play of the narrative.

*Path and Goal.* By Ada Cambridge. (Methuen & Co.)

"SURGIT amari aliquid" from time to time in this story of several lives, directed by a power not their own in paths of the most tortuous sort to a goal that always disappoints. Adrian Black is a high-minded and conscientious man and doctor—something too much of the latter, as he is constantly bringing the physiological aspect of sexual relations and other matters unduly to the front. But, such as he is, it is hard upon him that in the small city of Ely (or Wakeminster) he should fail in his aspirations with regard to three more or less fair and attractive maidens, and only be united to the last (and first) of his loves on the doomed steamer which drowns them both. But there is probability in the rather wan atmosphere and depressing incidents of the story; and strong relief is afforded by the excellent portraiture of such characters as Ruth and Adrian, the old-fashioned Dr. Feversham, the untamable hoiden little Biddy (Black's adopted child), and that excellent Norfolk sportsman, the Vicar of St. Margaret's.

*Senator North.* By Gertrude Atherton. (Lane.)

BETTY MADISON is a young lady of Washington, U.S., who, having at twenty-nine exhausted the delights of society and of foreign travel, determines to "go into politics." The reader profits by her resolution, for the descriptions of the various senators and representatives and of the "calling frenzy of Washington," which seems to occupy the whole time of their wives and female relatives, are well rendered, and enhanced by the language which one of the senators, half-bantering, declares shall be imposed upon the British Islands. One had "a strong face and an infantile complexion, and his beard sparkled with care"; another the "powerful, thick-set figure which invariably harbors strong passions." More essential qualities are not forgotten, and Mr. North impresses one as a calm and statesmanlike personage in his public capacity, and in private life as a man worthy to be loved by a bright woman with that strain of masculine sense which makes feminine charms irresistible. The long restraint which he puts upon himself during the life of the paralyzed and mentally enfeebled lady who has been the wife of his youth is not so remarkable, we trust, as the author seems to think, but

both Betty and he are above sensual vulgarity. More ill-starred are the loves of Jack Emory and Harriet Martin. Poor Harriet has concealed the fact that she is an octoroon, and her Southern bridegroom of three months shoots himself on its discovery, leaving the girl to drown herself in despair. The negro question is here roundly asserted to be insoluble, and racial antagonism impossible to assuage. The author is, on the whole, pessimistic about the immediate future of the States. Senator North is strongly opposed to the war with Spain and its results, and is encouraged by a vision of Hamilton, the aristocratic statesman of 1787, to persevere in Republican conservatism and resistance as far as may be to the growing evils of democracy.

*Winefred.* By S. Baring-Gould. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. BARING-GOULD has put into volume form another of his excellent serial stories of the West. Winefred, the unacknowledged daughter of a very fine gentleman of the Regency who has fled from his low-born wife, is one of the charming Devon lasses who are so winsome in fiction and fact. A certain amount of education, and an honest directness she derives from her stern peasant mother, save her from much of the danger of her lowly condition. When Jane Marley, by an act which she justifies to herself, but which embitters her life, has obtained the cash which enables her to push her daughter's fortune, the visit to Bath—where, under the roof of the ineffable Mrs. Tomkyn-Jones, Winnie studies deportment and accidentally discovers her father—serves to bring out the girl's courage and honesty and to extort an acknowledgment of her parentage. This last is more than a little due to the vigorous physical handling the old beau is subjected to at the hands of the younger Miss Tomkyn-Jones. It is needless to say that many incidents, though hardly any more thrilling, diversify this lively book. The rending of the chalk cliffs and the tragic fate of Jane Marley and the ferryman are fine pieces of description. Of the characters, the old smuggler and his son Jack Rattenbury attract sympathy, though the heroine stands first in our regard. Mr. Baring-Gould's fertility as a writer is simply amazing.

*The World's Slow Stain.* By Harold Vallings. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MR. VALLINGS has a story to tell, and he tells it. One might almost say that he over-tells it, and tells a good deal more into the bargain. There are perhaps too many characters; the plot ramifies into a maze, and is full of little alleys that lead one nowhere. It turns on the ambition of a self-made man to enter the charmed circle of the county families, and on the trials of his handsome daughter when her father is disgraced and scouted. Ida Bradshaw has the makings of a heroine, but the study of her is cramped by too much attention to mere outsiders; and sometimes, when one looks for intuition and lightness of touch, Mr. Vallings is only matter-of-fact. Nevertheless this story is a good story of its kind. Even without any new conceptions to speak of, we are interested once more in the stock

actors of the countryside pastoral, in the tip-top folk and the *parvenus*, in the reformed rake of a baronet and his morosely vengeful gamekeeper, in the village scandal and the consoling hand of nature.

*The Autobiography of Allen Lorne, Minister of Religion.* By Alexander Macdougall. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE SCOTCH have often the privilege of being pre-eminently sensible without being particularly boring. Still it is difficult to take pleasure in solid seriousness when it takes the form of a religious novel undiluted by humour. Mr. Macdougall makes no concessions in the shape of wit or epigram or mere fun to the giddy world of novel-readers. He goes solidly through the evolutions in the career of a preacher who tends to a somewhat hazy form of undogmatic religion with a congregation styled "United Christian" which pays no tribute to "creedism." The last word is, we must add, not ours. The whole narrative is clad in an environment of commonplace detail which the modern artist has learnt to omit. It is often excellent in sentiment of the moral sort, as was Joseph Surface. We hasten to add that we do not doubt Mr. Macdougall's sincerity; what we do doubt is his gift for novel-writing and the suitability of his theme for this form in any but the most able hands—hands which can give lightness and point in a world which is tired of copybook maxims.

*The Shadow of Quong Lung.* By C. W. Doyle. (Constable & Co.)

MR. DOYLE's picture of the state of things in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco could hardly have been accepted if it had stood alone, so ghastly is it in detail. There is, however, no doubt that little need be allowed for exaggeration, and that Dr. Doyle is right in saying that "the best thing to do with Chinatown would be to burn it down." His book consists of several studies which have been worked into a fairly well-connected story. What he has to say he says tersely, and the only fault to be found with his method of narration is that he is apt to overdo the effect of plain statement. The grimness of a plain statement of something horrible is dulled by a too frequent use of this excellent artifice. As for Quong Lung, he almost rivals Holmes of Chicago. His victims are, however, exclusively Chinese, for he is foiled in an attempt to kidnap the child of an American police officer. This attempt gives the author an opportunity of relieving his story with a touch of pathos which is very prettily added.

*A Spider's Web.* By Mrs. Aylmer Gowing. (Burleigh.)

THERE are some good scenes in Constantino to be found in Mrs. Aylmer Gowing's last novel, and they represent an element which is generally well handled in her works of fiction. In other respects her story entitled 'A Spider's Web' has certain resemblances to its predecessors. There is a leaning towards melodramatic effect which tends to excess. Perhaps it is asking too much of a contemporary writer to suggest the avoidance of hackneyed subjects,

such as Nihilists in Russia, dynamite used for political purposes, and the appropriate intrigues. Mrs. Aylmer Gowing by no means treats these subjects clumsily; but the reader is apt to remember that they have been used on other occasions without number. However, they are all dragged in again, and displayed to advantage. Some readers will be interested in a closer view of the interior of a seraglio than is often met with. The love story, so far as it relates to English persons, is in no way remarkable, and the names of numerous living or lately deceased politicians are freely introduced, a method of realism we cannot commend as right. On the whole, we are inclined to think Mrs. Aylmer Gowing's book is up to the average of her past work, but not in advance of it. There is nothing of the literary amateur in her writing.

*On Parole.* By Mina Doyle (Mrs. Charles W. Young). (Long.)

THE hero of the story here narrated is under the necessity of falling in love with his wife after she has run away with another man; and it would be hard to say that the writer has made an entirely successful effort to describe the situation. The husband takes back the erring lady, but condemns her to a long period of solitary life in a wing of his country house. However, he saves her life on three separate occasions, one of which it is not easy to identify; and a friendly doctor does much to facilitate the reunion. The minor characters are not well filled in; but with an easier task and more experience in composition there is no reason why the author of 'On Parole' should not achieve success.

#### OLD FRENCH LITERATURE.

*Études sur la Langue de France à l'Époque Mérovingienne.* Par H. d'Arbois de Jubainville. (Paris, Bouillon.)—The essential part of this book is that entitled 'Fragments d'un Dictionnaire des Noms Propres Francs de Personnes à l'Époque Mérovingienne.' It occupies, with the index which follows it, 109 pages, forming only a third of the work. This fragmentary dictionary contains the letter A, and B as far as Bertho. Why have we here only a beginning of a list which would have been so useful if it had been completed? The author answers the question in his preface with touching simplicity. His books are always of interest on account of the information they supply, not only of the subject treated, but also of the writer himself. These personal glimpses which M. d'Arbois loves to mingle with his erudite research are gradually forming an autobiography of a *savant* of great originality who deserves universal sympathy and regard. M. d'Arbois tells us that by 1869 he had almost finished his dictionary of *noms francs*, founded on the documents then available, when the historian W. Arndt showed him collations of the old MSS. of Gregory of Tours, which he used later to publish the first really critical edition of the 'Historia Francorum.' M. d'Arbois found that there were in these MSS. many forms which the old edition of Ruinart did not supply, and saw that his dictionary had to be done over again. Then by degrees new works appeared, making surprising additions to his subject, notably the 'Catalogue of Merovingian Coins,' edited by M. Prou, 1892. Thus the remaking of the dictionary was found to be a task beyond the powers of a man already advanced in years, and, furthermore, deep in other studies. After

some time the revision of the dictionary was given up, but the author did not wish to leave unpublished the piece he had done. He finishes his preface by a modest wish that some younger scholar with more time will take up the subject and put this first attempt out of date. It will be no light task to do this if the work is to be continued in the style of the specimen before us. First we get the theme, as *audo*, "richesse, propriété"; then are enumerated all the names in which it appears—*Audo-berthus*, *Audo-bodo*, *Aude-childis*, *Aude-fleda*, &c., with an explanation of each of them. The shortened forms follow: *Audinus*, *Audo*, *Audila*, *Audolenus*. Each name is referred to the persons who bore it, with references to sources, and various ways of writing it. The present lists naturally coincide often with the 'Altddeutsches Namenbuch' of Förstemann, though this last book is much less full and exact in its list of forms. The above is, however, only a part of the work. An introduction of two hundred pages, divided into five chapters, precedes the dictionary proper. The first chapter presents various views on the names of the Merovingian kings and on the often incoherent fashion in which current history books in France represent them. It pays particular attention to the variations the same names undergo according to the date of the documents in which they appear. The last chapter considers the origin and meaning of proper names in the Merovingian epoch. Here we see the principles on which children's names were formed. Sometimes the father's and mother's names were combined—thus Teutberta was the daughter of Teudulfus and Ercamberta—sometimes only one of the two parents supplied it, or a grandfather. The third chapter is perhaps, from the historical point of view, the most interesting. Here are considered the abbreviated names which familiar usage preferred to complete forms, such as *Nivo* for *Nivardus*, *Dodo* for *Audoenus*, *Berta* for *Betrada*. These shortened names, also styled somewhat loosely hypocoristic, appear in Old French with a double form, one for nominative and one for oblique case (*Do*—*Doon*, *Ot*—*Oton*, *Dreu*—*Droon*, *Berte*—*Bertain*). This feature of formation has never, we think, been so closely studied as here. The fourth chapter contains observations on the phonetics of the tongue of the Franks from the fifth to the eighth century. The fifth considers the Frankish declension at the same period. Of course all is not new that the author has put before us here, but even where he follows his predecessors, whose works he is careful to cite, he introduces suggestive views of his own. Here and there, as in all original works, are assertions that may be challenged. It is very doubtful whether in the form *Lodhuigs* (Nithard) the *dh* was pronounced like the soft English *th*. Nothing in Romance phonetics supports this view. More probably the *h* was a conventional indication of an already very weakened *d* sound. It is unlikely, too, that the place-name *Condacus* is a shortened form of *Condomagus*, as the latter would naturally be shortened into *Condomus*, as *Rotomagus* was reduced to *Rotomus*. However, in spite of such faults as specialists may find, this book possesses a personal note of its own, and relies on documentary evidence.

*The Troubadours at Home, their Lives and Personalities, their Songs and their World.* By Justin H. Smith. 2 vols. (Putnam's Sons.)—Mr. Smith is an enthusiastic admirer of the poetry of the Troubadours. Critical enough to be dissatisfied with second-hand information, he has sufficient knowledge of old Provençal to read for himself the songs—the *tensons* and *sirventes*—of Southern France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. His ability extends, indeed, to translating them in verses which, if not always suggesting the elegance of the originals, are a readable and tolerable rendering of the thoughts they convey. To achieve these

results the author has gone through a preliminary study which is creditable to his patience and conscientiousness. His bibliography, under the heading 'Authorities,' which occupies pp. xv–xxx of the first volume, is an accurate account of all that needs to be read for good knowledge of Provençal literature, and goes even so far as to mention several books and dissertations which are now out of date and can be safely neglected. The display is, in fact, not one to dazzle the reader. Mr. Smith has evidently been at considerable pains to assimilate the contents of these numerous writings, and, if his book is not strong in new facts or original views, it contains comparatively few mistakes. Here is one: it is a mistake to say that the treatise of Raimon Vidal ('Las Razos de Trobar') has been 'badly translated into Italian by Terramagnino.' For Terramagnino, who was a native of Pisa, did not translate the Provençal original into his native tongue—he did something more extraordinary, he paraphrased it in Provençal verse. It is also going too far to affirm that "about the year 1000 there were only a million free people in all France." We are not, and cannot be, in a position to know this. Here Mr. Smith has followed an untrustworthy authority. Moreover, it is clear that he is not a linguist. His ideas on the development of the Romance languages, and Provençal in particular (ii. 176–177), are vague and somewhat out of date. But, on the whole, the literary ideas scattered throughout the work are sufficiently exact to show a real knowledge of the subject. The plan of the work, which has not yet been considered, is the side of it most open to criticism; its very composition is based on a false conception. "The purpose of my book," we read,

"is to place the literature of the Troubadours before the reader somewhat as it originally appeared, and, in a word, I have attempted, within the necessary limitations, to represent the world of the Troubadours, to place them in it as living persons, and to put into their mouths their poems as they made them, only in another language."

In pursuit of this end the author has travelled, kodak in hand, through the countries where the Troubadours flourished, taking views of monuments and landscapes, imagining little romances in which the persons figure whom he wishes to introduce to our knowledge (it is the method of the 'Jeune Anacharsis' applied to mediæval times), looking under the veil of modern civilization for the traces of things of long ago. But places have strangely changed in appearance since the Middle Ages. What use, for the history of the Troubadour Rambaut de Vaqueiras, are two views of Casale (Piedmont) which show only houses of the eighteenth or nineteenth century? And is not the palace of the counts of Aix a Renaissance building? Similar remarks suggest themselves as to most of the views of monuments which illustrate these pages, but in no sense illustrate the poetry of the thirteenth century. The landscapes, it may be argued, are at any rate unaltered. True, but the Troubadours were never inspired by the views of the places they lived in. Their appreciation of nature shows but little variety. They revel in elegant, but monotonous descriptions of spring with her retinue of new leaves and flowers. A poet born in the Alps or the Pyrenees cannot be distinguished by his sense of nature from one who has seen nothing beyond the fertile plains of Languedoc and Gascony. Then the plan of a tour in Southern France and the neighbouring countries does not fit in very well with an historical exposition. In order to collect all the facts concerning a Troubadour one must turn hither and thither through all the places where he stopped in his wanderings. So there passes before one's eyes a mass of episodes lacking in mutual connexion. The author is constantly hesitating between the methods of the historian and of the romancer; he takes one at once from an imaginary scene to a genuine historic fact,



the whole being intermingled with incidents of railway travel and *table d'hôte*, which too often suggest the globe-trotter. Mr. Smith has clearly much enjoyed writing these volumes. We expect that the public will share his pleasure, but doubt if they will carry away from the reading of his book more than a vague and indistinct idea of the poetry of the Troubadours and the place which it holds in the development of the poetry of the Middle Ages.

#### ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.

*Hymns of the Greek Church.* Translated, with Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. John Brownlie. (Olipphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)—Mr. Brownlie has the knack of hymn-writing, and the translations from the Greek which he has published in this book will be a welcome addition to English hymnology. "The renderings contained in this volume," he says, "are the product of many happy hours during the past five years." This implies that he must have laboured long to put his versions into shape, and on the whole he has succeeded in conveying the devotional spirit of the originals and in making his verses smooth and graceful. There are forty-seven pieces, and of these he affirms that "thirty-five appear for the first time in English verse." He might have indicated to his readers what hymns were translated for the first time. We suspect that his calculation is wrong. He does not seem to know, for instance, that Mr. Alan Stevenson translated the whole of the hymns of Synesius. Mr. Brownlie's renderings are sometimes rather paraphrases than translations. He ought to have supplied a prose version of each hymn, and then the reader could have seen how much was due to the Greek original and how much to Mr. Brownlie himself. Thus the hymn of Leo to the Trinity begins thus: "Come, ye people, let us worship the three-personed Godhead, Son in the Father with the Holy Spirit, for the Father, before time was, begot the Son co-eternal and occupying the same throne, and the Holy Spirit was in the Father and with the Son glorified." Here the hymn is purely dogmatic. Mr. Brownlie's hymn runs thus:—

Come, ye people, come adore Him,  
God in Holy Trinity;  
God the Father, Son, and Spirit,  
Ever Blessed Unity.  
Thine the glory, God Almighty,  
To the Son and Spirit given,  
Blest upon the world's creation  
Dawned the new-born light of heaven.

One of Mr. Brownlie's best renderings is that of the Canon of John of Damascus for Easter Day; but this series of hymns had been already translated by Dr. Neale, and as Mr. Brownlie considers that the Greek "service-books might prove a mine of treasure inexhaustible," one would be inclined to think that his time might have been better spent in drawing new material from this inexhaustible mine. Mr. Brownlie has written a short introduction which is fairly good; but it is not so good as the introduction to Dr. Neale's 'Hymns of the Eastern Church,' and Mr. Brownlie might have considerably improved it if he had made use of the 'Anthologia Græca Carminum Christianorum' of W. Christ and M. Parinikas.

*Mélanges de Littérature et d'Histoire Religieuses, publiés à l'Occasion du Jubilé Episcopal de Mgr. de Cabrières, Evêque de Montpellier.* Tome I<sup>er</sup>, Tome III<sup>ème</sup>. (Paris, Picard.)—It is a mercy that all prelates do not enjoy the extensive popularity of the Bishop of Montpellier, or at least do not survive to have that popularity immortalized at an episcopal jubilee. Otherwise the world itself could not contain the books that should be written—at all events, if they were written on the scale of those in honour of Mgr. Cabrières. It is true we have to judge only from the first and third instalments of the work, the second not having reached us, but we shall not be far wrong if we assume that the bishop's

virtues have demanded something like 1800 pages large octavo for their adequate display. There is, we think, no more vexatious mode of publication than that of such miscellaneous commemorative essays, and the contributors themselves seem to share our opinion. Unwilling to be absent from the rejoicing, they still have not given of their very best to the common feast. Yet, if the collection had been limited to papers dealing with Montpellier and its vicinity, or even to Southern France in general, one would have gladly recognized its value, for the local work done by scholars who know the region is certainly the part of the book for which it will be hereafter consulted. We may specially call attention to the ample bibliography of the diocese of Montpellier, by M. Émile Bonnet, which concludes the third volume, and to the documents illustrating the history of the abbey of Aniane, brought together by Dom du Bourg, in the first. Indeed, there is an abundance of serviceable material throughout, though it is mixed up with a good deal which is of less excellent quality. The difficulty is to seize the points where the matter is so varied and the treatment is so diffuse. The long description by Dom Cagin of the so-called Gellone Sacramentary is of the nature of an introduction to a projected edition; and the Abbé Bérail's series of papers on 'L'Hérault à l'Académie Française,' on nine Academicians who were natives of that department, suffers from a lack of unity of interest. We should, however, be sorry to appear to deny to the entire publication the merit of solidity.

#### SHORT STORIES.

MISS JULIA M. CROTTIE'S *Neighbours*; or, *Annals of a Dull Town* (Fisher Unwin), belies its second title. Every line of these Irish stories is so redolent of the soil that they cannot fail to interest any one to whom the study of unsophisticated human nature is attractive, or who has a leaning to the comparison of the humour distinctive of divers parts of these still heterogeneous though united islands. We cannot say the impression left by these anecdotes and dialogues of Munster peasants is cheerful. There is generally something morbid and subacid about Irish wit, far removed from the jocularity which is the Englishman's substitute for that quality, and when it takes the form of puns or word-play is so contemptible in the eyes of the Scottish humourist. Indeed, the "neighbours" whose annals and discussions are before us have generally a gloomy outlook upon life. Their own struggles for existence and the shortcomings of their friends and foes are the general theme of their dialogues, and, as usual, the humour of their remarks depends much on native shrewdness, but more on a point of view and a construction of sentences grotesquely unfamiliar to the educated Briton. It would be a curious inquiry how much of the Irish reputation for verbal mirth and wit is really based on the fact that Anglo-Irish idioms (out of Ulster) are generally a literal translation of the older Gaelic phrases. To some extent the West Highlander, who, like the Irishman, has a dominating element of the Celt in his composition, clings to the same construction of his sentences. These are objectively amusing to the Saxon, but there is no intentional verbal play about the melancholy Gael. The first of the present collection, the story of Gubinet, turns on a tragedy of the famine time. The insane little woman whom we find playing "pickie," or hop-scotch, with the children in the street has never grown in mind since as a girl she was bereaved, in one day of fell affliction, of sisters, brethren, and father. The sliding coffin is ever before her eyes, and her ears are straining for the voices of the dead. The next tale introduces us to Rose Ellen, the fishwoman, the benevolent match-maker, and to the parents of the unworthy Mickey who

disgracefully falsifies their hopes. He should have married a Dennehy, "one of the fish-people from the Pill," who though but sixteen was "a great seller," and owned a donkey and car in her own right. Instead of this the miserable Mickey flees to Cork and marries "one of the nice girls he used to see in the gaol." But Mickey has been an uncanny child from the cradle, and a benevolent neighbour more than hinted he was a changeling, adducing a modern instance from her own family. In 'Moribund' we see the apparent callousness that not infrequently shows itself round peasant deathbeds, even when there has been no lack of duty to the departing while life remained. Mrs. Murray frankly acknowledges the relief her husband's death will bring her. Her neighbours, too, look forward with zest to her remarriage. "'Tis a very snug farm," says one. "'There'll be many an eye on it next Shrove twelve-months,' said the second Coyne, 'an' Mary is a r'asonably well-looking woman still. But maybe, 'tis to be seeing to her sowl for the rest of her days she'll wish to be—' 'Tu, tu, tu! an' she of the Barretts by the mother, the greatest bachelors, men and women, that ever walked!' cried the gaunt Coyne female, 'people that no sooner had one partner under the sod than they were never aisy till they had another by hook or by crook.'"

We cannot consider more of the stories in detail, and need only say briefly that as varied and true pictures of Irish humanity in the South they should prove acceptable to many.

*The Monk and the Dancer*, by Arthur C. Smith (Downey & Co.), consists of the story mentioned in the title, which runs through four chapters, and five other shorter pieces. The author's work is striking; it has a note of abrupt oddity which is pleasing in effect, and the stories are ingeniously conceived, though occasionally marred by the exaggerated snapshot style which is common nowadays. An American origin is clearly betrayed by terms such as "shirt-waist" and "dried-apple pie." The author occasionally offends against good taste. 'The Monk and the Dancer' treats once more the old theme of a woman tempting a man rigorously secluded from such influences, but contains a much more elaborate setting of circumstance than Anthony Hope's 'Father Stafford,' for instance. 'Some Old Families' exhibits the pride and lawlessness of the descendants of the old Virginians in effective style, still it is difficult to believe that it is exaggerated. The American girl of the healthy type so admirably portrayed by Mr. C. D. Gibson is neatly but slightly hit off. She "lacks repose," as an English footman is made to remark, but she has great and practical merits of her own.

The last and least characteristic seems to us to be the best of the twelve stories entitled *The Seen and the Unseen*, by Richard Marsh (Methuen & Co.). It is an amusing social sketch called 'The Duke: a Fiction of the Future.' The rest of the book consists largely of ghost stories, more or less familiar in type, one perhaps excepted. Special reference may be made to a striking ghost of substantial proportions, who takes part in a game of Rugby football, and is singularly efficacious in tackling the rival players and even in interfering with the "drop-kick." Ghosts are, in fact, the chief feature of the volume so far as subject is concerned, and the interest they excite is always difficult to maintain. A more agreeable element in the book is the invariable excellence of composition shown in the writing. There is not a slovenly sentence in the twelve stories, and the writer's style is unusually pleasant and lucid. This feature is remarkable in a volume which deals with subjects of purely popular interest, including stories of prison life, of the betting-ring, and of jewelers' secrets. This collection compares favourably with several volumes that have already appeared from the same pen.

## MILITARY BOOKS.

*Famous British Regiments.* By Major Arthur Griffiths. (Fisher Unwin.)—This book bears a most attractive title, and is well got up. Its merit, however, falls short of what might have been expected from the author's reputation. The theme is a great one, and he would have done better if he had diminished the number of his typical corps and dealt more fully with them. The text is sketchy, superficial, and reads more like reprints of after-dinner speeches than anything else. Major Griffiths is likewise somewhat incorrect. Writing of the Royal Artillery, he asserts that the first organization dates from 1697, though a few lines further on he states that "the Royal Regiment was born in 1716." The fact is that the experiment of keeping permanently on foot a corps of artillerymen was made after the peace of Ryswick; it was, however, broken up within a year. Something surely might have been said concerning Norman Ramsay at Fuentes d'Onor, and about the system which prevailed till the Crimean War of converting a company of artillery into a field battery by the simple method of handing over to it guns, waggons, and horses. In dealing with the Household Cavalry the author gives an incomplete sketch, omitting all mention of the Horse Grenadier Guards, whose barracks many years after the dissolution of that corps were occupied by a battalion of foot guards, but were soon after the Crimea pulled down. Major Griffiths says that "the Colonel's commands on parade are prefaced by 'Gentlemen of the Life Guards, Attention!'" That custom has long been abandoned, and the only relic of it is that on calling the roll the names are prefaced by the title of "Mr." It is incorrect also to say that "the Household Cavalry made a fine charge at the battle of Vittoria, and completed the discomfiture of the flying enemy." The Household Cavalry made no fine charge at Vittoria, and the name of that battle is not borne on their standards. In writing about the 9th Lancers during the Indian Mutiny the author is guilty of a serious error, for he says that the regiment was attacked at Umballa one night, and the men, taken by surprise, fought in their shirtsleeves. For Umballa Agra should be read, and the attack was made about noon. It is also stated that the 9th was for a long time almost the only English regiment of horse at the siege of Delhi. As a matter of fact, a portion of the Carbineers was also at the siege. The 9th did not accompany Sir Henry Havelock when he reinforced the garrison of the Lucknow Residency. In writing of the Scots Guards, Major Arthur Griffiths is incorrect. He says that it was raised in 1662, whereas a corps of Scots Guards fought at Dunbar and Worcester. He is inaccurate also in dealing with the double rank of the Guards. He writes of ensigns having the army rank of lieutenants, and captains that of lieutenant-colonels, ignoring the fact that the lieutenants also had the rank of captain in the army. He says that James II. gave them the higher rank. That monarch only conferred the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the captains of the Guards in 1687. William III. gave the rank of captain to lieutenants in 1691, while the grant of the rank of lieutenant to the ensigns was given as a reward to the Guards for their distinguished services at Waterloo. In the chapter on Fusilier regiments Major Griffiths mentions the Northumberland Fusiliers as having been known as "the old and bold." He says, however, nothing of the story of a retired officer of the regiment who on that sobriquet being mentioned in his presence remarked, "Old they certainly are, but as to bold, why, I have run away with them myself three times." Among other inaccuracies the author says that the 20th Regiment marched with Havelock to Lucknow, which was not the case. The author connects with the 14th Regiment the story according to which the com-

manding officer at a brigade parade, irritated at hearing shouted out the titles of the other regiments, prefaced his word of command with, "Not King's, nor Queen's, nor Royal Marines, only plain 14th." We have always understood that the regiment in question was the 40th; it is fairly certain, however, that it was not the 14th, for the author says that the incident referred to occurred at Portsmouth in 1842, but in that year the 14th was in British North America. There are sins of omission as well as of commission, for in referring to the 94th, now the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, the author makes no allusion to the fact that the number 94th was from 1793 to 1818 borne by the Scotch Brigade, the present 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers being raised five years later. To sum up our opinion, we find the book a disappointment.

*Regimental Duties made Easy: Subject "A" for the Promotion Examination.* By Capt. S. T. Banning. (Gale & Polden.)—A work of this description is not easy to review, as it is founded on official regulations and instructions. It is well arranged, and at the end of each chapter is a series of questions, the answering of which will be good practice for officers going up for examination. This little work makes suggestions in an indirect manner to those who wish to ascertain for themselves what steps should be taken by the War Office to reform our military system. Notwithstanding all that has been exultantly said by official speakers concerning army decentralization, a glance at these pages shows that as regards regiments the present system is actually retrograde, e.g., a commanding officer not so long ago could try any non-commissioned officer by regimental court-martial on his own authority and initiative. Now sergeants can only be so tried after the sanction of the general commanding the district has been obtained. This diminution of the authority of the commanding officer is much to be deprecated. Again, it has long been laid down that if an officer is placed under arrest the case is to be at once reported to the general officer commanding the district. As a matter of fact, every year there are officers placed under arrest by the commanding officer and released after a day or two without any report to the general. It would strengthen the hands of the commanding officer, and cause practice and theory to harmonize, were it laid down that an officer might be placed under arrest as a disciplinary measure, the case being subsequently reported at the periodical inspection. There are numerous proofs in these pages that orderly rooms are crushed by the labour of preparing reports and returns—some even in quadruplicate—for the War Office. Similarly the amount of labour required to be spent on books of account and record and administration diverts officers from their proper duties, viz., those of studying their profession and training those under them.

*Aids to Manœuvre Duties.* By an Adjutant. (Gale & Polden.)—This little handbook, which is so small that it can be carried easily in the pocket, consists of a selection from various official books with, in addition, notes by various officers based on experience at manœuvres. A very enlightened spirit permeates all the instructions. For instance, in 'Duties in Attack' the author directs that soldiers should be taken into the confidence of the officers with regard to direction, object of the attack, &c.; and the instruction that no halt is to be made for fire oftener or longer than is necessary to rest the men should check the natural tendency to cling to cover. Curiously enough, there is no chapter devoted to "the defence." This part of tactics is always neglected in the English army to its hurt, as the present war in South Africa shows that small bodies are frequently obliged to stand on the defensive. Some useful hints are given as regards clothing and boots at manœuvres. The direction, however, that the oldest cloths should be worn should

apply to peace operations only, for in a real campaign the newest clothes should be worn, as is the custom in the German army. The chapter on outpost duty, which is a weak point in our army, is concise and practical. The book costs only sixpence, so no infantry officer should be without a copy.

*The Officer's Pocket-Book for Home and Foreign Service.* By Capt. William Plomer. (Gale & Polden.)—The author in his preface says:—

"When in the field an officer, whether employed on staff or regimental duty, often requires a formula or detail only to be found by reference to official text-books which are not always to be found."

The above sentence is a complete justification for the appearance of this pocket-book. An officer may have a good general acquaintance with a subject—say fortification—yet not be able to keep in his mind all the dimensions. Similarly with rations, forage, and loads. Almost all facts, figures, and formulae likely to be useful are included, as well as values of foreign moneys and foreign weights and distances. In fact, the book is both compendious and condensed, and contains enough to refresh the memory on all practical points. Sheets of paper ruled in squares for sketches, forms of reports, and blank sheets constitute an excellent addition to this handy—and, we may add, indispensable—military pocket-book.

## CLASSICAL TRANSLATIONS.

*The Frogs of Aristophanes.* Translated by E. W. Huntingford. (Methuen & Co.)—Mr. Huntingford, who is a professor of classics in Trinity College, Toronto, has translated the ever popular 'Frogs' of Aristophanes into English verse, most of which is rhymed in couplets. Except as suggesting burlesque or pantomime of a feeble character, with which its modern uses are associated, this verse may be said to be effective as a rule, and the volume may be recommended as a fluent exposition, closer than those of Frere, of the jokes which are commonly repeated at school speeches. Considerable ingenuity is shown in rhyme, but the metre—the usual difficulty that clever amateurs fail successfully to surmount—jolts rather badly at times. With the modern equivalents used it is not always easy to be satisfied; in this style of thing a certain amount of success is easy of attainment, but to satisfy the fine taste of the scholar is perhaps an impossibility. Vulgarity must, however, be avoided as far as possible. There is an English comedy, and to it rather than to modern slang a translator should go for his model. Here, for instance, is a speech of Æschylus:—

Scoff as you please: I brought the lyric rhyme  
From noble sources to a noble prime,  
Nor wished to trespass on the holy ground  
Where Phrynichus his music erst had found;  
Euripides, however, is not nice.  
He gets his repertoire from haunts of vice,  
Meletus' drinking-songs, the trills and shakes  
Of Carian flutes, from Music Halls and wakes.  
I'll soon expose him. Let me have a zither—  
And yet, for him the castanets were fitter!  
Hither, Euripidean muse, and see  
How well these songs will suit your company.

This begins well, but tails off unmistakably in the last lines. The choruses are creditably turned. We should have been glad if the introduction had contained less of history which everybody knows, and more criticism of the respective virtues and vices ascribed by Aristophanes to the rival dramatists. Mr. Huntingford's scholarship is good, and he is clear in his way of expressing the Greek, being above the circumlocutions and falterings which make half sense of some previous versions. He may have gone too near irreverence of the modern and not very attractive type, but he does not "dodge and palter" with his author; he is not guilty of the "petty lying which improves" and is pretty frequently practised.

Aided by the various helps to classical learning published in such numbers, the rising generation will, it is to be hoped, exhibit a



more intimate acquaintance with the classics than many writers of to-day. We have heard of a Newcastle Scholar at Eton who forgot Greek, and even the Greek letters, in a year or two. Now an Eton master has translated into English verse *Fifty Epigrams from the First Book of Martial* (Rivingtons) with the idea that they will be useful to teachers. For the use of such translations or adaptations no apology is needed, as it takes some time to bring home to a boy the fact that the Romans sometimes made a joke, or what he would probably call a "score off" an opponent, with all the ease of a modern. Whether such class-room versions are worth publishing is another matter. In this case we think they were, though the translator's efforts are curiously unequal. In the preface he admits:—

I know the metre sometimes runs but queerly,  
I wrote them to amuse my pupils merely.

In the matter of selection more attention might have been paid to giving only the most pointed of the instances of Martial's wit. But on the whole points are made neatly, with none of the ineptitude which destroys the spirit by clinging to the foreign word at all costs. Here is a favourable specimen of the translator's powers:

We were getting outside our third bottle of port,  
When I asked you—not knowing that you were that sort—  
If you'd give me the pleasure, &c., to-day.  
It appears such a chance does not come in your way  
Many times in the year—so it promptly was booked.  
Invitations at midnight are best overlooked.

We do not much like the music-hall references in Piece IV., but need not repeat what we have said above about modern equivalents to classical references. It would take an erudite scholar to translate back into Latin "a second-class smoker," which appears in Piece II.!

Some of the *Translations, and other Verses*, by C. K. Pooler (Longmans), appeared in *Kottabos*, the Trinity College, Dublin, magazine, which is a guarantee for their superior quality. They are distinguished by neatness of style, and go rather further from the original text than such things usually venture; but to paraphrase skillfully is perhaps the more excellent way in rendering classical originals. Mr. Pooler has made his Romans more courtly and elegant than they were, and the simplicity of Tibullus would not be guessed as one of his greatest charms in some of these versions. Still, we are grateful for a Latin scholar who is an English scholar too; and the conjunction is much rarer than it should be, as we have had occasion to hint before. A pleasingly catholic taste is that which leaves the beaten path to include the Latin of George Buchanan, W. S. Landor, and Avianus as worthy of translation. The volumes contain also some imitations of Browning, Mr. Kipling, &c., which are clever enough, but hardly worth reproducing, and some original verses in English and Latin which show considerable taste. "Fasletis semita vitæ" (p. 3) looks rather curious, but nothing like so odd as the last prose translation of it we chanced on—"the pathway of my declining years"! The binding of the book is unsatisfactory.

Messrs. Bell are making laudable efforts to revise the classical translations associated with the name of Bohn, which were so very unequal, and known to the irreverent more for their unconscious humour than their idiomatic power. In the new form which presents single plays or books of authors at a shilling, the series of paper booklets known as "Bell's Classical Translations" reaches a high level, which is very generally maintained. We were able a short while ago to commend Mr. Headlam's 'Suppliants' of *Æschylus*. The choice of another expert in Mr. E. C. Marchant to translate *Thucydides*, Book VII., is happy. It is surprising and gratifying to find that one so learned in the text has resisted the temptation to overload his translation with his own conjectures and views. The English is good. Here is a short specimen of a celebrated passage in which Thucydides rises to unusual vividness:

"Others, again, who looked towards some quarter where the battle was equally contested, were so affected by the long-drawn-out uncertainty of the conflict that their bodies swayed to and fro in terror-stricken sympathy with their feelings, and painful indeed was their experience. At one moment they were all but saved, at the next all but lost. And in that same Athenian host, as long as the issue remained uncertain, there might be heard the mingled cries of sorrow and excitement—here 'We win,' there 'We lose'—all the various exclamations that might be forced from a large army in the presence of great danger."

This is a good deal freer and better than Dale. Jowett's translation many still talk of as impeccable, somewhat to our surprise. A Professor of Greek, he can hardly be said to have done anything but shirk his difficult passages in Plato and Thucydides many times, as a careful student of either of those authors must realize. So there is plenty of room for Mr. Marchant's version, and we expect it to be a success.

In the same series three paper-covered volumes containing *Livy*, Books XXI., XXII., and XXIII. respectively, are the work of J. B. Baker, edited by Mr. J. H. Freese, who contributes a short introduction. Here, too, the English is much above the average—indeed, some style is attempted by the introduction of an occasional Biblical or Elizabethan touch. Rome is said to "crib and cabin" Carthage, and weary warriors go back to their "folk." There is practically no modern rival to a translator of Livy, we believe. There is a good deal of dignity and repose about the version by another Baker of Livy. It is pretty nearly, in fact, equal in merit to this present attempt, but it is not, we imagine, readily accessible. Our copy is in several volumes, dated 1822, but we do not remember to have seen similar ones often.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. have sent us a most interesting book—*With the Boer Forces*, by Mr. Howard Hillegas, correspondent of the *New York World*. Mr. Hillegas cannot write; witness, "assistance in transporting the heavy artillery over the mountains of Natal, and in securing such positions for them where the fire of the enemy's guns could not harm them." But he has many and great merits, and his portraits of Boer leaders are many of them new and from recent photographs in the field. He tells us that the majority of those who made money in the Portuguese colony by supplying the forces at war with us "were British subjects," as were many of the Boer army contractors in Pretoria. He gives the received figures of Boer losses, and evidently believes them. Sanna's Post was an anti-British Agincourt:—

"Three Boers killed and nine wounded was one side of the account. On the credit sheet were marked four hundred and eight British soldiers, seven cannon, one hundred and fifty waggons, five hundred and fifty rifles, two thousand horses and cattle and vast stores of ammunition and provisions captured."

It is not pleasant to hear that the prisoners marched off singing 'Soldiers of the Queen.' The details of the numbers of the Boers show that the non-burghers were 8,675, almost exactly the "8,000" allowed for in the estimate of our Intelligence Department made long before the war, and quoted in the debate in the Commons on February 1st last. The Irish were only about the same number as the French, Holland-Dutch, Germans, Americans of the United States, and Italians. The majority of the 8,000 were colonial Dutch from the Cape and Natal. One great American shot on the Boer side killed another serving on our side in a regular shooting duel. Five American correspondents fought for the Boers, as two or three English correspondents fought for us. The commander of the Italian Boer legion had led the Aguinaldo foreign legion against the Americans in the Philippines, and when he came to

South Africa had many of his former opponents now under his orders. Our author states that the dum-dum or expanding bullets used by the Boers were mostly from our captured rifles, and came from the reserve ammunition taken at Dundee. The Boer commandoes never put half their force in the field, as no attempt was ever made to force the "Bible-readers" to fight. Only those fought who had a will to fight, and the others stayed in laager. Ten per cent. were always on leave to their homes. Our author thinks that the Boers in the field were from 26,000 to 28,000 at various times, of whom half took part in actual fighting; but to these have to be added the foreign adventurers named above. Mr. Hillegas writes without conscious bias, but is, we think, anxious to make every possible point in favour of his late hosts—the Boers.

MR. HEINEMANN publishes *Why Kruger Made War*, by Mr. John A. Buttery, a volume which does not tell us much. It states the number of the Boers at 57,000, and says that rebel recruits from the colonies raised the force to 70,000. This is a great over-estimate. The facts which show that the burghers in the field were from 26,000 to 28,000 are strong, and a large proportion of these were always on leave. The number of colonial rebels is much more doubtful; but Mr. Buttery does not help us by facts, and contents himself with this assertion, that they numbered 13,000. He is a witness with strong bias, and writes of the Boers' "love of independence—which they affected to believe was threatened." We should have thought that there was at least no doubt that the independence of the Transvaal, rightly or wrongly, was threatened. The Rand conspiracy and the Raid do not figure largely in Mr. Buttery's memory. The usual story as to Mr. Rhodes saving Rhodesia for the Crown is told with the usual disregard of the circumstances in which the proclamation making it a British sphere of influence was issued, and Mr. Rhodes, rather than the Rev. J. Mackenzie, figures as the true Briton who upset the schemes of "the deep, old autocrat of Pretoria" as to Northern Bechuanaland.

AFTER a period of undue depreciation the merits of Macaulay are being again recognized as especially his own and not common to-day; so the addition of *Macaulay's Essays* to the "Temple Classics" (Dent) should be a success. The first volume is now out, and four more are to come. In the same neat little series appears a volume of Hazlitt's *Lectures on the English Writers*, which has the advantage of being edited by the expert hand of Mr. Austin Dobson. Foolish things have been said about the general ignorance of Hazlitt's work, which we do not believe; we hope he may increase his wide circle of admirers in this form.

*La Vie Ouvrière en France*, by MM. F. and M. Pelloutier, published by Schleicher Frères, does not tell us much that is new, and contains the stupendous error, "The House of Commons .....fixed at eight hours.....the daily work..... in mines." The House of Commons read the Bill a second time, but it is a long way from a second reading to an Act of Parliament—as witness the Deceased Wife's Sister.

*Die englische Diplomatie in Deutschland zur Zeit Edwards VI. und Mariens*. Von Arnold Oskar Meyer. (Breslau, Marcus.)—This "inaugural dissertation" by a young student at the University of Breslau, composed with a view to the degree of Ph.D., is really a very substantial piece of work in English and German history. Though little more than a pamphlet in size, it contains a good deal of matter. After a few words about the institution of resident embassies, which began among the Italian republics in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and the arrangement made between Charles V. and Henry VIII. at Gravelines in 1520 that each should have an "ordinary" ambassador at the other's Court, the writer goes

on to set forth the conditions of the "ordinary" ambassador's life in those days, which, as historical students know, were by no means so enviable as dignified. His training did not necessarily make him familiar with modern languages; and even for French, Dr. Heynes and Bonner when ambassadors to the emperor required to take Mason with them, who understood the language. Of course Latin was the general medium of diplomatic intercourse. But the chief difficulties of ambassadors were not linguistic. They were obliged to live in splendid style and maintain a costly hospitality, generally at their own expense, and at much inconvenience too, because not only was their pay inadequate, but often many months in arrears; and the national finances under both Edward VI. and Mary were in such a state that the credit of England sank at last as low as that of the emperor. These are some of the preliminary facts of which Herr Meyer has to remind us. For the rest we can only say that this little booklet is made up of excellent appreciations of the individual diplomatists employed in Germany by the English Government during the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary—not only of the ambassadors Carne, Chamberlain, Bishop Thirlby, Sir Philip Hoby, Sir Richard Morison, Nicholas Wotton, and Sir John Mason, but of minor agents like Christopher Mundt (or Mont, as his name is commonly written in the English correspondence), of Johann Bruno von Niedbruck, and others. Of the ambassadors Morison (or Morysine, as he wrote his own name) was decidedly the most lively. He seems to have been a veritable Mark Tapley among ambassadors, ill paid and deeply in debt, but, as his friend Throgmorton said of him, winning men's hearts while others made money. His despatches are among the most valuable, but for mere intelligence those of Christopher Mundt are far superior to those of most of the regular ambassadors.

*The Fortunate Union*, Chapter I., translated by R. K. Douglas (Kegan Paul), is the first instalment of a Chinese novel some two or three hundred years old, which is intended as a textbook for beginners in Chinese. Though so antique, the novel is up to date in being written in a colloquial style and full of dialogue. It is to be feared that the hero and heroine are not so modern in their undeviating propriety and rectitude. The name of Prof. Douglas is a guarantee for the accuracy of the transcript; besides, Mr. Chang Tè-i has supervised the proofs.

AMONG new issues of "The Novelist" (Methuen) *A Man of Mark*, by Anthony Hope, and *The Pomp of the Laviettes*, by Mr. Gilbert Parker, may be recommended as good reading. The print is large enough to be comfortable to the eye of the railway traveller.

WE are glad to note that *The Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice*, by James Mason (Horace Cox), has reached a third edition. The volume is very full, and amply provided with diagrams. Matters of common sense are, perhaps, too much dwelt upon, as on pp. 131 and 132, and room might be made for more elaboration of some of the most favoured modern openings; still, so much is included in a moderate compass that it would be ungrateful to cavil at a deservedly popular book.

WE have on our table *Joel Dorman Steele, Teacher and Author*, by Mrs. G. Archibald (Gay & Bird),—*Fra Angelico*, by V. M. Crawford (Catholic Truth Society),—*John Ruskin*, by R. Ed. Pengelly (Melrose),—*Pictures of the Old French Court*, by C. Bearne (Fisher Unwin),—*A Short History of the British Empire for the Use of Junior Forms*, by G. E. Green (Dent),—*The Maritime Code of the German Empire*, translated by W. Arnold (Erfingham Wilson),—*Pedigree Work, a Handbook for the Genealogist, with a New Date-Book, 1066 to 1900*, by W. P. W. Phillimore (Phillimore & Co.),—*Bishop's Tra-*

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## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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(A Connacht Love Song in the Metre of the Original.)

LITTLE charmer over there,  
To my prayer, oh, turn not cold;  
Child, whose locks unto the flowers  
Fall in showers of languid gold;  
Child, beneath whose brows of jet  
Eyes deep set of dreamy grey  
Through the darkness haunt and haunt me,  
Daunt and daunt me all the day.  
Like the swan thy bosom shows;  
Pert thy nose and round thy chin;  
Small thy mouth of smiling red,  
Bright the bed of pearls therein.  
Oh, thy white hand's gentle gestures!  
Oh, thy vesture's floating flow!  
Oh, to hear thy voice and bless it,  
Then to miss it, ah, the woe!  
Oh, the snowy fluttering blossom  
Of thy bosom, Branch of May,  
While thy steps go dancing by me  
Down the thymy meadow way.  
Pity now I'm not with thee  
Under key in Waterford,  
Those soft-fingered palms of thine  
Locked in mine, O maid adored.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

## SIR JOHN ADYE.

THE world of letters as well as the army has suffered a loss in the death of Sir John Abye. It is not a common thing for a soldier to possess the gift of writing in so marked a degree as did the author of "Recollections of a Military Life." Political and economical questions connected with the army had no more able and statesmanlike an exponent than was Sir John Abye in his day. His observation in the field found apt expression in the study. When arms were laid aside the pen was always ready to his hand. Despite a publisher's warning to him that "an archangel would not read a pamphlet," he wrote a pamphlet on army reorganization and reform which attracted the notice of Mr. Gladstone, and has even been credited with having led to the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance being offered to Sir John by the Government of 1880. But before this each campaign in which the officer of



artillery was engaged—and they were many—had brought a book from him. He had written 'A Review of the Crimean War to the Winter of 1854-5,' 'The Defence of Cawnpore by the Troops under the Orders of Major-General C. A. Windham, in November, 1857,' and 'Sitana: a Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Afghanistan in 1863.' And in his later years and fullness of experience, after being Lord Wolseley's Chief of the Staff in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and Governor of Gibraltar for four years thereafter, he wrote the record of his life in his 'Recollections,' a work which can be read with a good deal of pleasure and profit alike by soldiers and laymen. It is a symbol of what he was himself, in that there is no unkind word said of any one. If we may trust Cardinal Newman's definition of a gentleman as one who never unnecessarily inflicts pain, Sir John was assuredly within it. In his generous nature there was no space for envy or uncharitableness. It is no mere phrase to say that he was liked by all who knew him, while he was beloved by those who were privileged to know him well. Until lately he often wrote letters in the *Times* on military questions of the day, and his letters always received unfeigned respect. On questions connected with the frontiers of India he spoke and wrote with authority, and was alike consulted and considered. He had been the trusted friend of Lord Raglan and of Charles Gordon, the comrade in arms of Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts, and he had served with Cardwell and Childers. Of these and many other personalities his memory was vivid, and his anecdotes were as captivating as his *bonhomie* was irresistible. He had not only his pen but also his pencil at command, for he was no mean artist. The pleasure can be recalled of turning over with him a Crimean volume of the *Illustrated London News* and identifying—forty years after—the sketches he had sent from the seat of war. He died in the fullness of his years, and he will long be remembered as one who was first a distinguished general, then a trenchant writer, and always a faithful friend.

It is interesting to notice that while Sir John Adye was a man of letters as well as a soldier, his elder son, now serving in South Africa, is also not unknown as a writer.

#### THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. are publishing this season Letters of T. E. Brown, edited by S. T. Irwin, 2 vols.,—The Fight with France for North America, by A. G. Bradley,—England, Egypt, and the Sudan, by the late H. D. Traill,—War and Policy, Essays by Spenser Wilkinson,—Peage and other Studies in Family History, by J. Horace Round,—The Paston Letters, 1422-1509, 3 vols., a reprint of the edition of 1872-5, with other letters in a supplement and an introduction, edited by James Gairdner (for the sake of the purchasers of former editions the introductory and supplementary volume will be procurable by itself),—Through Siberia, by J. Stadling, edited by Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard,—Where Black rules White: Across and About the Black Republic of Hayti, by Hesketh Prichard,—Travels in the East of Nicholas II., 1890-1, written by Prince E. Oukhtomsky, and translated by Robert Goodlet, edited by Sir George Birdwood, Vol. II.,—Ephemeræ Critica, by J. Churton Collins,—A History of Education, by Thomas Davidson,—The Mind of Tennyson, by E. Hershey Sneath,—Things New and Old: Sermons, by J. M. Wilson,—Dante and Giovanni del Vergilio, by P. H. Wicksteed and E. G. Gardner,—The Puppet Show, a novel by M. Bower,—The Princess's Story-Book, edited by G. L. Gomme, and illustrated by H. Stratton,—continuation of the Works of Smollett, edited by Mr. W. E. Henley,—Motor Vehicles and Motors, by W. W. Beaumont,—Modern

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Mr. William Heinemann's autumn announcements include in Art: Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Sir Walter Armstrong,—Characters of Romance, by William Nicholson, a portfolio of sixteen pastels reproduced in colours,—Roman Art: some of its Principles and their Application to Early Christian Painting, by Franz Wickhoff, translated and edited by Mrs. S. A. Strong,—Pompéi: the City, its Life and Art, an Artistic Survey of Archaeological Achievements, by Pierre Gusman, translated by Florence Simmonds and M. Jourdain, with an introduction by Max Collignon, and five hundred illustrations,—Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales, a new translation from the Danish by H. L. Brækstad, with an introduction by Edmund Gosse,—a new impression of The Gentle Art of making Enemies, by James M'Neill Whistler. History, Biography, and Travel: A Universal History of Mankind, edited by Prof. Helmolt, with introductory essay by Prof. J. Bryce, to be completed in eight volumes: Vol. I., Introductory Prehistory, America and the Pacific Ocean; Vol. II., Oceania, Eastern Asia, and the Indian Ocean; Vol. III., Western Asia, Africa; Vol. IV., The Mediterranean; Vol. V., Eastern Europe, the Slavs; Vol. VI., The Teuton and Latin Race; Vol. VII., Western Europe to 1800; Vol. VIII., Western Europe since 1800, the Atlantic Ocean (the work will have many maps, coloured plates, and black-and-white illustrations).—A Political History of Contemporary Europe (*Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine*), 1814-1896, from the French of C. Seignobos, in 2 vols.,—The Regions of the World, 1900, a series of twelve volumes descriptive of the physical environment of the nations, with maps by J. G. Bartholomew, edited by H. J. Mackinder: Vol. I., Britain and the British Seas, by the editor; Vol. II., Western Europe and the Mediterranean, by Elisée Reclus; Vol. III., Central Europe, by Joseph Pertsch; Vol. IV., Scandinavia and the Arctic Region, by Sir Clements R. Markham; Vol. V., The Russian Empire, by Prince Kropotkin; Vol. VI., The Near East, by D. G. Hogarth; Vol. VII., Africa, by J. Scott Keltie; Vol. VIII., India, by Col. Sir T. Holdich; Vol. IX., The Far East, by Archibald Little; Vol. X., North America, by Israel C. Russell; Vol. XI., South America, by John C. Branner; Vol. XII., Australasia and Antarctica, by H. O. Forbes,—The Life of William Cotton Oswell, by his son, W. E. Oswell,—Through the First Antarctic Night: a Narrative of the Belgian Expedition, 1898-9, to the South Pole, by Frederick A. Cook,—The First Ascent of Mount Kenya, by H. J. Mackinder,—Mount Orin and Beyond, by Archibald Little,—The Awakening of the East: Siberia, China, Japan, by Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, translated from the French by Richard Davey, edited by Henry Norman,—A Little Tour in France, by Henry James, with about 100 original drawings by Joseph Pennell. General Literature: in the "Literatures of the World," edited by Edmund Gosse: Vol. X., A History of Chinese Literature, by Prof. H. A. Giles; to be followed by A History of Modern Scandinavian Literature, by George Brandes, of Copenhagen; of Hungarian Literature, by Dr. Zoltan Beöthy; of American Literature, by Prof. W. P. Trent; of Latin Literature, by Dr. A. W. Verrall; of Provençal Literature, by H. Oelsner; of Hebrew Literature, by Prof. Philippe Berger, of the Institute of France; also volumes dealing with German, Arabic, Dutch, Modern Greek, and

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Same Things, by the Rev. J. Paget Davies,—The Unknown God, by the Rev. R. Brooks Egan,—The True Life First, by the Rev. C. W. Fullmer,—The Days of our Pilgrimage, devotional readings by the Rev. S. C. Lowry. New novels by Richard Marsh,—The Chase of the Ruby and A Twentieth-Century Parson, by the Rev. E. H. Sugden,—a children's book by G. E. Farrow, entitled The Mandarin's Kite,—and two small volumes of poetry, Songs of the Unseen Home, by Lucy Massey, and Ergo Amicitie, by the Rev. C. W. H. Kennick.

Messrs. T. & T. Clark will publish: The Relation of the Apostolic Teaching to the Teaching of Christ, by the Rev. R. J. Drummond,—The Formation of Christian Character, by Dr. W. S. Bruce,—Truth and Reality, by John Smyth,—From Apostle to Priest, by the Rev. James W. Falconer,—The Historical New Testament, by the Rev. James Moffatt,—The Miracles of Unbelief, by the Rev. F. Ballard,—Reconciliation and Justification, by A. Ritschl,—Buddha and Buddhism, by Arthur Lillie,—The Herschels, by James Sime,—The Tabernacle, by the Rev. J. Adams,—Bible Studies, by Prof. A. Deissmann,—and The Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, now first translated from the Syriac into English, with notes by the Rev. J. Cooper and the Rev. A. J. Maclean.

Messrs. Whittaker & Co. announce: Inspection of Railway Material, by G. R. Bodmer,—Electric Wiring Tables, by W. Perren Maycock,—Telephone System of the British Post Office, by T. E. Herbert,—Horseless Road Locomotion, by A. R. Sennett,—Periodic Classification and the Problem of Chemical Evolution, by G. Rudolf,—First French Book on the New Method of teaching Modern Languages, by D. Mackay and Dr. F. J. Curtis,—and Bechstein's Neues Deutsches Märchenbuch, edited with notes by P. Shaw Jeffrey.

Messrs. Burns & Oates have in hand The Life and Times of St. Benedict, Patriarch of the Monks of the West, abridged and arranged by O. S. B. from the German of Dom Peter Lechner,—The Life of our Lord, written for Little Ones, and Popular Life of Mary Ward, Foundress of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin, by Mother Mary Salome,—At the Feet of Jesus, by Madame Cecilia, of St. Andrew's Convent, Streatham,—The Story of a Soul, an Autobiography of Sister Thérèse of the Child Jesus and the Holy Face, a Carmelite Nun, translated by M. H. Dziewicki,—Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Progress under Three Cardinals, by Percy Fitzgerald,—and Her Father's Trust, a story, by Mary Maher.

#### BOOKS AND JOURNALS AT PARIS.

It cannot be said that the Paris Exhibition offers many attractions to the bibliophile—except, perhaps, as an excuse for wandering about the innumerable book-boxes exposed on both sides of the Seine. A visit, however, to what is known as "l'Exposition rétrospective du Livre" should be made by every person interested in old books, or more especially in old bindings. M. L. Gruel's series of various tools used by bookbinders of other days exhibits many of peculiar interest, and includes among other articles the "mark of possession" stamped on books bound for such eminent men as Charles Nodier and the Comte d'Artois; one is of the arms of France of the time of Louis XIV., another was for the books bound for one of the daughters of Louis XIV.

As to what may be technically described as very rare books, the Exhibition is a poor one on the score of numbers. There are, however, several of unique interest, and at the head of these is the 'Évangilaire' of Charlemagne, who gave it to the Abbaye of St. Riquier in the year 800. It is now the property of the Bibliothèque Communale of Abbeville, and is apparently a palimpsest. Another book with a distinct personal interest is the Book of Hours

of Marie d'Aragon, from the Collection Dutilleul, a lovely volume, judging from the one page exposed to view.

A large proportion of one huge case is taken up with a most interesting exhibit of the Imprimerie Nationale, and consists of a fine and representative selection of books printed at Paris from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, chiefly in folio and quarto. In the same case M. Claudin's exhibit of recent books dealing with the history of printing will be found of interest; whilst—also in the same case—M. Louis Morin's curious collection of chap-books printed at Troyes, notably by the Oudots and the Garniers from about the year 1600 to 1863, makes a most attractive display; many of these little books had enormous sales, and the subjects cover nearly every phase of human knowledge—so far as it was known to the Grub Street compilers of Troyes.

The incunabula exhibited are not many, but special mention may be made of the copy of Leonardus de Utino, 'Sermones,' printed by Gering in 1472, and the St. Augustine 'Cité de Dieu,' 1486, both lent by Mr. Symes. The Abbeville Library sends a 'Missel à l'Usage du Diocèse d'Amiens,' printed at Paris by Jules Dupré, 1498, and Turcremata, 'Expositio' of all the Psalter, from Schöffer's press, 1476; this also comes from Mr. Symes's collection. The series of facsimiles of pages of early printed books is also worth notice.

Some of the groups of exhibits are at once interesting and instructive. The series of books illustrative of costumes during the various ages; the show of documents concerning printing and bookselling, from the collections of MM. Saffroy and Hartmann; journals of caricature; the selections of miniature books from the collections of MM. Belin, Flacon, Megret, and others, and especially the exquisitely printed miniature classics published in Paris from 1824 to 1828 by Roux, Dufort, Fromont, and others, are decidedly attractive, however much one may regard them as useless typographical eccentricities. M. Saffroy's exhibit of book-plates ranges from examples issued in the sixteenth century to others of to-day, and starts with a specimen of the ex-libris of François, Cardinal de Tournon, the founder of the Imprimerie Royale (1489-1562), which appears to be the earliest French book-plate known.

The books exhibited chiefly on account of their covers include one at least in which the late William Blades would have revelled—a fine copy of Albertus Magnus, 'Postilla,' Cologne, 1471, with a perfect chain of about one foot long attached; usually the chain is missing from such books. Examples of very many of the more famous of old French bookbinders are on view, and they include, to mention first one of the most striking specimens, the 'Arresta Amorum,' bound in the workshop of Charles Langelier, 1544, from M. L. Gruel's collection; M. Gruel has also lent examples of the work, or at least from the workshop, of Bourselle (1551-6), Jean Bogard, Golon, Sebastian Gryphius (1529-50), Daniel Elzevir, André Bouille (1489), Jacobus Gavet (1494), and R. Mace (1507), several of which are signed. Interesting also, to say nothing of their rarity, are the books bound for such people as Charles IX., a Plutarch; the dedication copy of 'Papirii Massoni Libri IV.,' 1577, bound for Henri III., and now the property of the Communal de Laon; and the copy of a book printed in 1511, bound for Louis XII., now one of the treasures of the library at Abbeville. These early examples of the bookbinders' art are, of course, more attractive on account of their antiquity and personal interest than their beauty.

One of the really lovely volumes is 'L'Office de la Semaine Sainte,' 1644, bound with "compartments avec petits fers" for Marie Thérèse, and signed by Anthoine Ruette. This is now the property of M. G. Hanotiaux, and was

formerly in the collection of the binder Thouvenin. The same collector lends two noble volumes, one of which carries the arms of Mazarin; another with the arms of Chancellor Séguier; and yet another, bound for Cardinal Richelieu. There are a few representative examples of Clovis Eve, of Grolier, and of such comparatively modern workers as Lortic, Lesné, Capé, Joly, Deforge, Ginain, &c., chiefly from the collections of MM. Hanotiaux, Beraldi, and Gruel. In the way of bindings, perhaps the most enviable series in the entire exhibition is that of about forty almanacs of the eighteenth century, the property of the Vicomte Savigny de Moncorps, all very small volumes, in almost every conceivable form of "coating," from the very slightly decorated leather to the most elaborate designs in silk and finely painted miniature, and all obviously contemporary work. A more exquisite series of little volumes it would be impossible to find.

Mention ought to be made, I think, also of a small series of first editions of the works of Victor Hugo, which is especially noteworthy on account of the copy of 'Marion de Lorme,' 1831, with the autograph and MS. corrections of the author.

One of the most interesting events in literary circles here recently has been the suppression, so far as all public schools are concerned, of the well-known 'Manuel d'Histoire Contemporaine,' originally compiled by E. Maréchal, and brought up to date by M. Émile Auzou. For fifteen years or more this book has enjoyed a very wide popularity, official and otherwise, but M. Auzou has allowed his politics to bias his judgment. The anti-ministerial papers insist upon the book being both impartial and true, and sneer at the "scrupules excessifs" of M. Leygues, the Minister of Public Instruction. But the book is, in many places, extremely offensive to good taste and manners. M. Auzou apparently expected his book to be patronized by the ministry whom he insults. His remarks on M. Loubet and "L'Affaire de Fachoda" are too political to be considered here. They are on familiar Anglophobe lines. The eyes have, it would seem, been opened of the "aveugles qui rêvent une entente cordiale avec l'Angleterre." This imaginary hatred of the English for the French is one of the most persistent ideas in the French mind, and it is carefully cultivated by the prolific gutter-press of Paris. Journals of this type do not cut a creditable figure. There is nothing virile about them, and nothing vigorous except their views on England. Their news is frequently many days old, and apparently nothing relating to England or the English is allowed to pass without being "faked." It has, of course, long been known to this class that Great Britain is on the eve of being wiped out of existence. It is constantly urged that such wild writing possesses no influence, and that no one takes any serious notice of its abuse, which is childish when it is not nasty; but this frequent harping on one string must inevitably—in time, if not at once—poison the thoughts of those who cannot analyze the crazy minds of these pseudo-journalists.

M. H. Rochefort has discovered another grievance against England. He complains that when he and Boulanger were compelled to seek refuge in London, he vainly asked at a bookseller's for a work by Zola. Since the Dreyfus affair, he says, all the London booksellers—"naturellement dreyfusites"—have purchased large stocks of Zola's novels, and that which was immoral has suddenly become the flower of contemporary literature. "Toute l'hypocrisie anglaise tient dans ce changement de front." Now when making this charge M. Rochefort must have known that he was uttering an impudent falsehood. Zola's novels in French have always been on sale in London without any kind of restriction.

One hears some very amusing stories in connexion with the Bibliothèque Nationale. The



delay in obtaining a book has become almost proverbial. I waited an hour for a book in Paris, only to be told that it was not available. If complaint is made the attendants retort in arieved tone, "Then why do you come here?" It is not in the power of the Administrateur Général to engage or discharge porters or other officials, and in a score of other ways the management is infinitely behind that of the British Museum. One of the reasons of this is perhaps the fact that the institution is seriously under-staffed.

A monument has been, within the last week or two, erected, by an international subscription, at the angle of the Rue Denfert-Rochereau and of the Boulevard Saint Michel, to the memories of Pelletier (1788-1842) and Caventou (1795-1877) to commemorate their discovery of quinine, for which, as the inscription tells us, "they merit the title of benefactors to humanity." They were both professors at the Ecole de Pharmacie, within a stone's throw of their monument, of which the architect was M. Lisch and the sculptor M. E. Lormier. Although the names of both are duly inscribed on the masonry which supports them, it is impossible to tell which is Pelletier and which is Caventou—a most curious oversight which requires attention. *Appropos* of monuments to French celebrities, a new one was erected, with much local *éclat*, at Bazoches-du-Morvan (Nièvre) last week to the memory of the celebrated Vauban.

The Musée de l'Armée, at Les Invalides, of which General Vanson was the creator and director, has received a very handsome bequest from the executors of this distinguished military man in the form of an extensive collection of prints illustrative of the history of French uniforms.

For many weeks past an artistic poster has called attention to the fact that a new paper, *Le Petit Sou*, would make its appearance on September 4th; it was announced as a journal "de défense sociale et d'informations rapides," its director having the exceedingly English name of Alfred Edwards. It has now appeared, and is an evening paper with much promise. Its modest programme says:—

"Depuis trop longtemps, la rue appartient, l'après-midi surtout, à une presse qui invente de toutes pièces des nouvelles tendancieuses, dénature la pensée, charrie la diffamation, dérobe la vérité au public et infiltre peu à peu l'erreur dans le cerveau du peuple."

If it adheres to the policy with which it starts it will do much good. It claims to be a journal "d'union socialiste," not a very encouraging announcement. M. Edwards has seven different leader-writers, one for each day, drawn from the various schools of Socialism, and if he manages to keep them all in order he will accomplish something to be proud of.

There are some very interesting MSS. recently acquired by the Bibliothèque Nationale and exhibited in the Mazarin Gallery. Two of these are from the sale on May 1st of last year of a portion of the MSS. which formerly belonged to the Earl of Ashburnham, i.e., 'Le Chastollement,' a French translation of the 'Disciplina Clericalis,' of the thirteenth century; and 'Regrets sur la Mort du Comte Guillaume de Haynaut,' by Jean de la Motte, a MS. of the fourteenth century. But much more interesting than either of these to literary people generally are the papers and autograph correspondence of the minister Roland de la Platière and of Madame Roland; the autograph MS. of the poetical works of André Chénier; the autograph manuscript of Lamartine, 'Les Méditations'; and a similar MS. of Victor Hugo, 'Les Misérables.' Other important acquisitions not exhibited include the MSS. of works by Quinet and by Renan, but these were bequeathed on the condition that those of the former were not shown until 1905, and those of the latter until 1921.

W. ROBERTS.

#### BARONET AND BANNERET.

Cartergate, Newark-on-Trent, Sept. 4, 1900.

In your notice of Mr. Pixley's book in your issue of the 1st inst. you confute his statement that the use of the word "baronet" for "banneret" occurs in a statute of Richard II. You are doubtless correct in what you say. Nevertheless there are instances of the use of the word "baronet" long before the founding of the order in 1611.

As an example, in the parish church of Burton Joyce, in Nottinghamshire, the inscription on the tomb of Sir Brian Stapleton runs: "Here Lyeth Ser Brian Stapilton, Knyght and *Barinet*, wyche dypartyd the second daye of Aprel, in the fourt yere of Kyng Edward the syxt" (1550).

Since reading your article I have made a purpose journey to Burton Joyce in order to verify the inscription.

THOS. M. BLAGG.

#### Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. will publish shortly Mr. Round's new work, which he has entitled 'Studies in Peerage and Family History.' A recognized leader of the modern school of critical genealogy, Mr. Round is likely, we understand, to make some amusing revelations on the subject of fictitious pedigrees, and to throw fresh light on problems connected with the peerage. Sundry heraldic questions also will be dealt with, while on several points English history will receive fresh illustration. The 'Studies,' we may add, range in date from the Norman Conquest to our own time.

THE third volume of Prof. S. R. Gardiner's great history will be ready for press towards the end of the year. It will not deal with more than two years, coming to an end about the middle of 1656, so enormous is the amount of work and variety of matter involved in the one year 1655.

A book of interest and importance at the present time, 'The Englishman in China during the Victorian Era, as illustrated in the Life of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.,' for many years Minister in China and Japan, will be published immediately by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons. The author is Mr. Alexander Michie, and the work will give an exhaustive and graphic narrative of the events and policy which have led up to the present crisis in the Far East.

No complete life of Richardson the novelist has appeared since that by Mrs. Barbauld in 1804. A new biography is shortly to be published by Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son. It is the work of Miss Clara Linklater Thomson, and contains much fresh matter, derived from Richardson's unpublished letters in the Forster collection at South Kensington, and from other contemporary sources.

THE forthcoming number of *Folk-Lore* will contain two long and important articles: 'Animal Superstitions and Totemism,' by Mr. N. W. Thomas, and 'The Ancient Teutonic Priesthood,' by Mr. H. M. Chadwick.

'THE HANDY MAN AFLOAT AND ASHORE,' by the Rev. G. Goodenough, R.N., Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital and of the Royal Hospital School, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish, is a valuable and interesting study of the blue-jacket by one who really knows him. The naval chaplain sees the men apart from the trammels of discipline, and consequently understands

them and their ways of thinking, their special joys, and particular failings as nobody else can hope to do. The author is thus enabled to introduce a great deal of personal reminiscence. He has also a valuable chapter on training schools, especially Greenwich, where a boy first learns to be a sailor.

THE facsimile of the *Germ*, which Mr. Elliot Stock is preparing to issue during the autumn, will reproduce the four separate numbers of the magazine, exactly as they were issued in the buff covers by the P.-R.B. These, with an extended preface on the literary history of the *Germ* by William Michael Rossetti in a separate section, will be issued in a case of suitable design, so that the reader will be able to see the exact aspect of the work as it first saw the light, accompanied by the story of its origin, the details of its production, and the authorship of the articles.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. are bringing out very shortly a valuable addition to sporting literature. It is a book on shooting by Mr. Charles E. Walker, and although specially directed to those who are not burdened with a large income, yet contains much matter which should be of general interest. Mr. Walker begins by making some remarks on buying guns and ammunition—a matter the importance of which is too often not recognized—and then notes what to look for and what to avoid in choosing and managing a small shooting property. He illustrates his advice with drawings showing the advantage of well-arranged covers, giving hints as to sporting rights, leases, and farming tenants, that may save the novice much trouble and annoyance. Considerable space is devoted to keepers, and to poachers of all kinds—human, four-footed, and winged. To pheasant shooting and partridge shooting Mr. Walker gives special attention, treating both thoroughly; while rabbit, woodcock, snipe, and wild-fowl shooting claim a large share of his attention. There are numerous illustrations and diagrams, and a full index.

MR. W. CAREW HAZLITT'S 'History of the Venetian Republic,' which was published forty years ago, and has long been out of print, is about to be reissued by Messrs. A. & C. Black, not as a new edition, but as an almost entirely new work, having undergone in the long interval a thorough process of rearrangement and augmentation, so as not only to bring down the narrative itself for the first time to the close of Venetian independence, but also to expand the sections relating to social and economical institutions. Advantage has been taken of all the most recent discoveries on the career of Venice as a state, and a leading result of the new undertaking, as it claims to be, is to show that the Republic was, in fact, the greatest European empire between Rome and Great Britain, not merely a rich and powerful commercial city.

WE are informed that Mr. C. L. Graves has undertaken to write a memoir of the late Sir George Grove. Any persons ready to facilitate the task of the biographer by lending letters from Sir George are requested to send them to Mr. Graves, care of Messrs. Macmillan, St. Martin Street.

An important discovery is reported from Paros, in the shape of an inscription containing portions of the biography of the celebrated lyric poet Archilochus of Paros, by a hitherto unknown writer, Demeas, who wrote probably about the third century B.C. The biographer drew his facts, many of which were unknown till now, from the works of the poet, and cited the passages on which he based his information. Unfortunately, the shattered condition of the stone has destroyed all but a few disconnected words in some of the quotations, but Dr. Hiller von Gärtringen, who has done such excellent work in inscriptions, has published in the learned *Mittheilungen* of Athens all that can be deciphered of the text.

THE University of Halle has bestowed the Doctor's degree *honoris causa* on Mr. W. R. Paton. Mr. Paton, who was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, is laird of Grandholm, near Aberdeen, but has been for some years travelling and residing on the west coast and islands of Asia Minor. He collected and published the inscriptions of Cos for the Clarendon Press, and the inscriptions of Lesbos, Tenedos, &c., for the Berlin Academy. The latter publication forms one part of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum.' His graceful translation of the love epigrams of the Greek Anthology has been both praised by Greek scholars and admired by English readers.

THE death is announced of Dr. Elias Ognyanovics, who enjoyed a great reputation as one of the foremost Servian humourists. He wrote much under the pseudonym of Abukazem (the drunken Bagdad shoemaker).

THE Russian philosopher and sociologist W. S. Soloviev died at Moscow on August 13th. He was a son of the historian Sergius Soloviev. He occupied a standpoint very like that of Tolstoi, and in his writings dwelt severely upon the breach between an ideal religion and the actual institutions of the modern Church and State. He had only reached his forty-seventh year, and left behind him a number of unpublished writings, including a critical work upon 'Russian Poetry in the Nineteenth Century.'

DR. HEINRICH ALBERT JAHN, Honorary Professor of the Philosophical Faculty of Berne, has died at the age of eighty-nine, after a connexion of sixty years with the University as Lecturer on Classical Philology. He was the author of a large number of works dealing with the authors of the post-classic age, and also wrote on archaeological and historical subjects.

THE success of the recent summer meeting of Extension students and others at Cambridge is partly indicated by the fact that the lectures were attended, with more or less constancy, by 716 persons of both sexes. Of these ninety-nine were foreign students, and considerably more than one-third were professional teachers. Some mere undergraduates, indeed, have been complaining that they get no such lectures from professors in term time.

THE University of St. Andrews, which is approaching the five hundredth anniversary of its foundation in 1411, attracted last year the largest number of students recorded in its history. The incorporation of Dundee University College and the encouragement

which it gives to women students doubtless account for this satisfactory state of things. The University is establishing a new Chair of Physiology in addition to the one which we have already mentioned as endowed by the Marquis of Bute.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY is strongly pressing its appeal for fresh endowments, following in this respect the not very encouraging example of Cambridge.

BESIDES the printing honours we noted last week, the Oxford University Press, as well as, and as distinct from, the University of Oxford, has received a Grand Prix in the Higher Education class, so that the Press can boast of three Paris prizes.

THE discovery at Wischreihe of a copy of one of the earliest editions of Luther's translation of the Bible is reported from Hamburg. The volume, which is bound in leather ornamented with pressed gold, was printed by Hans Luft at Wittenberg in the year 1544, and contains not only Luther's prefaces, but various marginal notes by him.

THE death occurred on August 30th of Mr. Edmund Durrant, publisher and bookseller of Chelmsford. Born in 1843 in that town and educated at the Grammar School, he started his business life as an apprentice at Brighton. After some years at Hatchard's and in his own business in London he returned to his native town, where for more than twenty-five years he had associated himself with the literature of Essex, and had published many works of local interest, including the *Essex Review*, which he started in 1892.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers are Reports from University Colleges (including University College, King's College, Owens College, Mason College, &c.), 1900 (2s. 2d.); Report of the President of Queen's College, Galway (2s. 4d.); Sixty-sixth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland (4d.); Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey (3s. 9d.); Returns, Endowed Charities, County of London, Vol. III. (7s.); and Thirty-eighth Report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund (6d.).

## SCIENCE

*Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at Bradford, 1900. By Prof. Sir William Turner, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President.*

Few things can be more difficult to write than the Annual Address of the President of the British Association. Among his hearers there are certain to be some who will know his subject about as well as himself; these are perhaps disarmed by the mutual smile known to haruspices. Others of his audience are earnest souls who approach a British Association meeting with reverent mind and bulky notebook; most of these come from women's colleges. There are always brilliant but flippant young lions of science who make irreverent criticisms semi-audibly. There are also local (and other) wholly unscientific members who regard the Association as an inexpensive picnic. The general public must also be considered. The address is expected, at any rate towards the

end of a century, to be more or less historical—a glorification of progress. It should be original, not a mere text-book hash. It should contain something novel—if possible, startling—to make the British public's flesh creep. The reconciliation of so many incongruities can be no easy task.

Sir William Turner selected for this occasion a subject on which he could hardly have been expected to be enthusiastic. Having devoted most of his life to a study of the anatomy of the larger mammalia, he took for his address the smallest histological units and their minutest structure, as a means of estimating "the changes which a hundred years have brought about in our fundamental conceptions of the structure of animals," adopting the historical rather than the startling method.

It will be a great relief when we find ourselves well into the twentieth century. To minds that can only appreciate round numbers and can only see what is in leaded type, the birth of a new century is a dramatic moment in which to look back over the last stretch of road traversed. But natural philosophers should recognize that though knowledge often seems to advance *per saltum* there is no regular periodicity in the movement; and in the present instance not 1801 but 1839 (the date of Schwann's 'Mikrosc. Untersuch.') is the year that matters.

The President laid some stress, for which we are grateful, on the improvements in means of observation. This subject has not received that attention on the biological side which, from the educational point of view, it deserves. We wish that one of those who "burrow in the out-of-the-way literature" of biology would provide, in a form in which it could be put into the hands of new-fledged graduates, an account of the methods and appliances for research at certain well-marked periods in the history of the subject—say for Malpighi, Linnaeus, Hunter, Meckel, Joh. Müller, Schleiden and Schwann—and then by decades to 1880. The evolution of the microscope could be well illustrated by faithful copies of drawings of (now) well-known objects made with its help at the successive periods chosen. Such an article would tend to produce in a student that healthy humility of spirit which is the beginning of wisdom, but is often to seek.

The President gave brief outlines of the growth of our knowledge of cell-structure, cell-division and karyokinesis, protoplasm, and cell-physiology. In connexion with these he assigned due credit to such Englishmen as Martin Barry and the Goodsirs, whose work has not always received recognition in similar historical summaries made abroad. Although dealing with structures of extreme minuteness, the controversies over which are inversely proportional to their size, Sir William Turner avoided all alternative views. His method may be judged from a quotation:—

"When examined under favourable conditions in its passive or resting state, the nucleus is seen to be bounded by a membrane which separates it from the cell plasma and gives it the characteristic sharp contour. It contains an apparently structureless nuclear substance, nucleoplasm or enchylema, in which are embedded one or more extremely minute particles called nucleoli, along



with a network of exceedingly fine threads or fibres, which in the active living cell play an essential part in the production of new nuclei within the cell. In its chemical composition the nuclear substance consists of albuminous plastin and globulin; and of a special material named nuclein, rich in phosphorus and with an acid reaction. The delicate network within the nucleus consists apparently of the nuclein, a substance which stains with carmine and other dyes, a property which enables the changes which take place in the network in the production of young cells to be more readily seen and followed out by the observer."

It will be observed that all uncomfortable questions are shirked, and that one view out of several is selected as an absolute truth; in the above passage we have italicized five phrases with regard to which one or more contradictory views are held.

Nerve cells, bacteria, the segmentation of the egg, general morphology, and evolution, treated on lines similar to the above, were the topics of the remainder of the address. It was to be expected that Sir William Turner, whose professorial duties deal with the *corpus vile* of man, and his original researches chiefly with other mammals, should be a thoroughgoing evolutionist from a physical standpoint:—

"We know not as regards time when the fiat went forth, 'Let there be Life, and there was Life.' All we can say is that it must have been in the far-distant past, at a period so remote from the present that the mind fails to grasp the duration of the interval. Prior to its genesis our earth consisted of barren rock and desolate ocean. When matter became endowed with Life, with the capacity of self-maintenance and of resisting external disintegrating forces, the face of nature began to undergo a momentous change. Living organisms multiplied.....Plants and animals acted and reacted on each other, on the atmosphere which surrounded them and on the earth on which they dwell."

Not content with this, he carries out the evolutionary idea to its logical conclusion with a most uncompromising materialism:—

"At last Man came into existence. His nerve-energy, in addition to regulating the processes in his economy which he possesses in common with animals, was endowed with higher powers. When translated into physical activity it has enabled him throughout the ages to progress from the condition of a rude savage to an advanced stage of civilization; to produce works in literature, art, and the moral sciences which have exerted, and must continue to exert, a lasting influence on the development of his higher Being; to make discoveries in physical science.....and to analyze, comprehend, and subdue the forces of nature. By the application of these discoveries to his own purposes Man has, to a large extent, overcome time and space; he has studied the ocean with steamships, girdled the earth with the electric wire, tunneled the lofty Alps, spanned the Forth with a bridge of steel, invented machines and founded industries of all kinds for the promotion of his material welfare, elaborated systems of government fitted for the management of great communities, formulated economic principles, obtained an insight into the laws of health, the causes of infective diseases, and the means of controlling and preventing them. When we reflect that many of the most important discoveries in abstract science and in its applications have been made during the present century.....we may look forward with confidence to the future. Every advance in science provides a fresh platform from which a new start can be made. The human intellect is still in process of evolution. The power of application and of concentration of thought for the

elucidation of scientific problems is by no means exhausted. In science is no hereditary aristocracy. The army of workers is recruited from all classes. The natural ambition of even a private in the ranks to maintain and increase the reputation of the branch of knowledge which he cultivates affords an ample guarantee that the march of science is ever onwards, and justifies us in proclaiming for the next century, as in the one fast ebbing to a close, that Great is Science, and it will prevail."

We hope that the belief expressed with such fresh and youthful fervour may be justified as time goes on; but there are already signs that in 19—, even more than in 18—, whatever may be the average private's natural ambition, he will only be able to do that which "pays."

We cannot help regretting that the President did not make more use of the stores of knowledge which his professorial opportunities and his own researches have opened to him. The single illustration he drew towards the end from his special domain suggested how interesting an address he could have furnished on the occurrence and significance of anatomical variations in the human subject. That he did not do so may be attributed with some probability to a supposed squeamishness in his hearers. But if the British Association cannot stand a Presidential Address on 'Placentation' or on 'Human Teratology,' it is time that the address was abandoned, or the audience reconstituted.

*Life of Sir James Nicholas Douglass, F.R.S.* By Thomas Williams. (Longmans & Co.)—Sir James Douglass in early youth was initiated in the principles of lighthouse construction, which was destined to constitute his life's work, for in 1839, when he was barely thirteen, his father, Mr. Nicholas Douglass, was appointed constructive engineer to the Trinity House, and took his son with him to the places where he had to superintend the erection of beacons on the coasts of South Wales and Cornwall; and eventually the son, on the completion of his apprenticeship to an engineering firm in London, became his father's assistant in his twenty-first year for the erection of a lighthouse on the Bishop Rock off the Scilly Isles. He was engaged upon this work for about five years, first in fixing and erecting an open ironwork structure, and subsequently (after this erection, when just ready to receive the lantern, had been swept away during a storm in February, 1850) in the construction of a granite lighthouse, involving much greater difficulties in the preparation of the foundation, and laying the lower courses on a rock exposed to the full force of Atlantic waves. In 1852, with the object of enlarging his experience, he became manager in some engineering works near Newcastle-on-Tyne, leaving the superintendence of the completion of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse, under his father's direction, to his younger brother William Douglass, the present engineer-in-chief to the Commissioners of Irish Lights. James Douglass, however, after the lapse of only three years, re-entered the service of the Trinity House, which he never left again till illness compelled his retirement in 1892, when he had already exceeded the ordinary age-limit of sixty-five. From 1856, when he became resident engineer for the erection of the new Smalls Lighthouse, till 1892, when he had held the post of engineer-in-chief to the Trinity House for thirty years, his life was a continuous record of lighthouse erection, design, and improvement, not only on the English coast, but also on the Great and Little Besses reefs, about eighty and one hundred miles respectively from the coast of Ceylon. Lighthouses erected on

low rocks in the sea at a long distance from shore present the greatest engineering difficulties in regard to their foundations; and though Sir James Douglass was concerned in the erection, or design and construction, of several lighthouses of this character, there are two lighthouses with which, from special circumstances, his name seems particularly associated, namely, the new Eddystone and the Bishop Rock lighthouses. The Eddystone Lighthouse erected by Smeaton in 1756-59, after the first lighthouse had been destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the second by fire in 1755, has always been regarded as the chief monument of his engineering skill, and as a model for correct principles of lighthouse construction on isolated rocks. Though the lighthouse itself had stood firm for over a century, whilst the power of the beam emitted from it had been greatly increased by aid of lenses and a stronger and more concentrated light, the rock on which it stood was being gradually undermined by the waves; and in 1877 it was decided to replace Smeaton's celebrated tower by a higher lighthouse on a neighbouring rock, designed by Mr. Douglass. The work of leveling the rock for the foundations of the new tower was begun in 1878; and though the rock at the new site was at a considerably lower level than at the original site, and the tower much larger, the last stone was laid in 1881, owing to the greatly improved appliances available for lighthouse construction at the present day. The new Eddystone differs from Smeaton's structure in having a cylindrical base 44 feet in diameter, designed to break the ocean waves, and prevent their running up the tower, which had proved injurious to the lantern of Smeaton's lighthouse. The powerful new light, 133 feet above high water, has an elevation 61 feet higher than the old light, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  nautical miles greater range of visibility. On the final completion of the new lighthouse on this historic spot in 1882 its constructor received the honour of knighthood. Sir James Douglass also had the good fortune to be engaged in the construction of three buildings on the very exposed Bishop Rock, two of which, erected in his early life, have already been alluded to. The Bishop Rock Lighthouse, completed in 1858, was gradually weakened by the violent Atlantic waves to which it was fully exposed, so that in 1882 it was determined practically to rebuild it, not, however, on another site like the Eddystone, but by surrounding the old tower with an outer granite casing, firmly connected with the old masonry from the base up to the level of the service room, entirely reconstructing and raising the upper part, and forming a cylindrical base to break the waves, which had proved very satisfactory at the Eddystone. The reconstruction was completed in 1887, and the new improved light has a range of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  nautical miles, exceeding that of the Eddystone by three-quarters of a mile; and whereas the first iron structure on the Bishop Rock was the first lighthouse construction on which Sir J. Douglass was engaged, the reconstructed Bishop Rock Lighthouse was also the last rock lighthouse he designed, though subsequently engaged in the erection of additional shore lighthouses and improvements of existing lights. Besides, however, designing and constructing lighthouses, Sir J. Douglass invented a helically framed lantern to reduce the obstruction of the light to a minimum, a very powerful form of burner greatly increasing the intensity of oil lights, and a fluted craterless carbon for electric arc lighting, to remedy a defect in the intensity of flashing lights. It was also during his tenure of office at the Trinity House that the electric light was introduced into the most important shore lighthouses, that increased illuminating power could be readily exhibited in foggy weather by the use of superposed lights, that explosive fog signals were substituted for bells, and that flashing lights with distinctive flashes and obscurations for each lighthouse were

adopted, so that the light does not merely warn the mariner off rocks or guide his course, but at the same time indicates the position of the lighthouse by the special number and duration of the flashes and obscurations, thereby preventing one light being mistaken for another, which was formerly a not unfrequent cause of wrecks. Though this little volume deals mainly with the various lighthouses which Sir J. Douglass had to do with, interspersed with incidents connected with them, anecdotes about lighthouse keepers, and a concise history of the Trinity House, with occasional references to occurrences in the career of Sir J. Douglass, showing his courage and energy in perilous circumstances as a leader of his men, his powers of work, and his devotion to duty, his character and private life are also delineated by the author, especially in the closing chapter, with a respectful and loving hand, as is natural in treating of a revered master whom he served for over thirty years. The sterling character of the man was, perhaps, best exhibited by the patience with which he bore the stroke which incapacitated him for work during the last six years of his life, and which amongst other things deprived him of the coveted honour of becoming President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. These graphic descriptions of the methods of lighthouse construction, and of the sort of men who build and take care of them, will interest those unacquainted with such matters; and they will remind those conversant with the subject of many points they may have forgotten, and of the man who was one of the most successful constructors of lighthouses of the century.

#### CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

*The Elements of Inorganic Chemistry.* By W. A. Shenstone, F.R.S. (Arnold.)—Notwithstanding the very large number of text-books on elementary chemistry already published, we are glad that the talented lecturer on chemistry at Clifton College has seen fit to add to the number. The author has had considerable experience in teaching boys of somewhat different ages, some of them quite young boys, and has endeavoured in this book to indicate a course of experimental work for the younger, which he develops as it goes on into work suitable for the older students. The book, especially at the beginning, contains fewer statements of facts than is usual in the majority of elementary text-books, but as it goes on a good deal of theoretical matter is introduced at the proper stages, and thus it becomes a text-book suitable for senior students. Marginal lines indicate those portions which may be omitted by the beginner. Part i., after bringing to the notice of the young student the phenomena of combustion and the principle of the conservation of mass, goes on, by the experimental study of water from both physical and chemical standpoints, to elucidate various important laws and principles. The consideration of atmospheric air naturally follows that of water. Part ii. is devoted to the laws of combination and the atomic theory. Part iii. treats first of oxygen and hydrogen, with laws and theories relating to gases, then introduces us to the "periodic law," and continues with the study of the chief non-metals in the order of their positions in the periodic system. Here considerably more space is given to the consideration of the compounds of carbon than is customary in works of inorganic chemistry; not only are the oxides of carbon considered, but also cyanides, some compound cyanides, hydrocarbons, alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, even carbohydrates and proteids are briefly alluded to in relation to the food of man. This widening of the interest in carbon is a decided advantage to the young student. Part iv. deals briefly with the relation of heat and electricity to chemical changes, with the spectroscopy, and with crystallography. Part v. is concerned

with the principal metals and their chief compounds. A few pages of arithmetical problems and their answers are given at the end of the book. Mr. Shenstone has made a good selection of examples from the large amount of material at hand, and the arrangement is such as will be very useful indeed in boys' schools and colleges. It is needless to say that the matter is thoroughly sound and trustworthy. The author has added another to the number of excellent text-books in science which have been prepared by the masters of Clifton College.

*Elementary Chemistry, Practical and Theoretical.* Second Year's Course. By T. A. Cheetham. (Blackie & Son.)—This second year's study of chemistry by the chemistry master of Allan Glen's School, Glasgow, is a fitting continuation of his first year's course. The laboratory work includes volumetric experiments with solutions for determining the equivalents of some elements and compounds; the preparation of gases; determination of the densities of gases, such as ammonia and sulphur dioxide; observations on the properties of various substances, especially of nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, sulphur, carbon, and their commonest compounds; and of the principal salts of calcium and sodium. Theoretical questions relating to the laws of chemical combination, formulae of gaseous compounds, and determination of atomic weights and of the formulae of compounds, are introduced and discussed. The little book has been carefully prepared, and should prove in the hands of a competent teacher a very useful help to the teaching of chemistry in schools.

*Chemistry an Exact Mechanical Philosophy.* By F. G. Edwards. (Churchill.)—The object of the author's work has been to determine the exact shape of atoms, to find their relative positions in space, and to show that chemical force is purely a function of matter and motion. He assumes that an atom of the lightest known element, hydrogen, consists of two tetrahedra placed base to base, and goes on to show that the atoms of the whole of the remaining elements may be similarly formed by tetrahedra built up symmetrically, every two tetrahedra representing one unit of atomic weight. Mr. Edwards claims that the shape of the atoms so formed accounts for their periodicity and acidic or metallic characters, and also shows a subtle relation between carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen, enabling them to form the extraordinarily large number of compounds of organic chemistry, and he makes still further claims. He certainly shows that the recurring shapes of the atomic models built up from tetrahedra, in numbers double those of the generally accepted atomic weights of the elements, do agree with the periodicity of the elements, and that the predominance of certain faces indicates that the atom is acidic in character, and of other faces that it is metallic in character. Also the sudden change from acidic to metallic characters between chlorine and potassium, and between bromine and rubidium and the like, is in a manner explained. The relationship of the atomic shapes of the elements forming the majority of organic compounds is discussed, and their bonds mechanically accounted for, and illustrations of the perfection of the system from the constitution of aurin and trimethylmethane and a few other compounds are given. The author and inventor of atomic models has produced an ingenious work, and one which may be useful as presenting certain problems and speculations from an unusual standpoint, which will stimulate thought. He, however, hardly possesses the modesty of the really great discoverer when he says:—

"The conclusions herein deduced (when accepted as true) will form a fitting climax to the discoveries of a century which has produced the atomic theory of Dalton, the theory of heat as a mode of motion, and the discoveries of the correlation of physical forces, and that force, like matter, is indestructible."

The book is illustrated by three plates, showing the shapes of many of the elements on this system, and by about twenty woodcuts.

*The Letters of Jöns Jakob Berzelius and Christian Friedrich Schönbein, 1836-47.* Edited by G. W. A. Kahlbaum; translated by F. V. Darbishire and N. V. Sidgwick. (Williams & Norgate.)—Dr. Kahlbaum is engaged on a biography of Schönbein, formerly Professor of Chemistry and Physics at Bâle, the discoverer of ozone and the inventor of gun-cotton. The letters left by Schönbein cover a period of nearly fifty years, from 1820 to 1868, and include letters from the most illustrious scientific men of the time in England, Germany, and France. The present collection includes fourteen letters from Schönbein to Berzelius and eight letters from Berzelius to Schönbein, and also, as an appendix, a paper of Schönbein 'On Various Chemical States of Oxygen,' read at the Scientific Club at Bâle in April, 1847. This paper and two of Schönbein's letters to Berzelius are not included in the German edition; for the letters dated February 12th and March 29th, 1847, were not found until after that had been published, and the paper has not before appeared in print. The translators have done well to add these to the original collection. The letters are very interesting, not only as exhibiting the great respect and admiration in which the younger man held Berzelius, but also as showing the different points of view from which they looked at the results of Schönbein's experiments. We learn that Schönbein contemplated a translation into English of Berzelius's large text-book, with the object of obtaining funds wherewith to go to Sweden to study under the great master, but a publisher was not found, and England and Schönbein were the poorer. The first letter is by Schönbein, in 1836, relating to the passive state of iron to nitric acid under certain conditions; this was replied to by Berzelius a year later. Several of the letters relate to ozone, with speculations as to its composition, its discoverer not having for a long time been convinced that it consisted of oxygen only, and for some time thinking that he had decomposed nitrogen. Some later communications refer to gun-cotton, and mention is made of some of the experiments carried out at Faversham by Schönbein, comparing gun-cotton with English gunpowder for use in mortars, carbines, and for blasting purposes. Berzelius died on August 9th, 1848. A sheet of paper partly filled with the draft of a letter to Faraday contains a sketch for an obituary notice of him by Schönbein, which possibly was never printed. It is as follows:—

"Jakob Berzelius is dead; his loss will be deeply mourned wherever science is cherished and esteemed; for not only are we entitled to rank him with the most eminent natural philosophers of the age, but he was beyond doubt the first of all chemists that ever lived. The lofty position which chemistry occupies to-day is due to his investigations, which are as numerous and accurate as they are full of genius; and without exaggeration we may say that he has done more for the advancement of science than all other chemists together. The greatest and most brilliant service which he rendered consists in establishing the law of the definite proportions in which the elements combine with one another, a work the enormous extent and significance of which only an expert can appreciate. Like all truly great scholars he was devoid of petty conceit and jealousy, and with an impartiality as great as his knowledge he gave due recognition to the labour of others, so that the whole chemical world gladly accepted his verdict."

We thank the editor and translators for this little collection of letters by two eminent and true chemists, and trust that it will be widely read.

*Traité de Chimie Analytique Qualitative.* Par L. Duparc, E. Degrange, et A. Monnier. (Geneva, Kündig; Paris, Alcan.)—This work is by the Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography at the University of Geneva, with the collaboration of two assistants in the analytical chemical laboratory. It is a clearly written and clearly printed



text-book. The first part is devoted to reagents, apparatus, and manipulation; the second part to reactions, first of the bases, then of the acids. These reactions are given in greater detail than in most books and with great accuracy. In the case of the bases short descriptions of the metal of the base, of its oxides, hydrate, and salts generally, are given; in the case of the acids, these are arranged in groups of the hydr-acid and oxyacids of the same non-metallic element; and of organic acids only acetic, oxalic, and tartaric are considered. Part iii. gives complete tables for the analysis of mixtures of substances. There is also a table of solubilities arranged in a circular form, which does not add to ease of reference. The rarer elements are omitted altogether from consideration. It is a useful and accurate introduction to inorganic qualitative analysis.

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

HERR BERBERICH publishes in *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 3660, a search ephemeris of the comet discovered by Prof. Barnard at the Lick Observatory on July 16th, 1884, which was found to be revolving in an elliptic orbit with a period of somewhat less than 5½ years, but not seen at the returns due early in 1890 and in the summer of 1895, probably partly on account of its unfavourable positions. The next return to perihelion will be due about the middle of next month. The comet's position is not very favourable for observation, and its brightness will probably be less than when last seen on November 20th, 1884; still, it is possible that it may come into view with instruments of high power, and may be perceptible on photographic plates. At present, according to Herr Berberich's ephemeris, it is situated in the constellation Libra, moving towards Scorpio, so that the astronomers in the southern hemisphere will have the best chance of seeing it.

The third series of the valuable atlas of variable stars which is being prepared by Father Hagen, Director of the Georgetown Observatory, D.C., is now in the press. With its two predecessors, which have already appeared, it will comprise charts giving the stellar position of every star of which the variability is well established, between the North Pole and 25° of south declination, the variable being in the centre of the map or supposed field. The scheme is to some extent based on that formed by the late Mr. Pogson, Director of the Madras Observatory. Although the three series form a work complete in itself, it is proposed to issue two supplementary ones, of which that to be numbered the fourth series is in preparation, and will comprise the numerous variable stars which require a small instrument with circles for setting; whilst the fifth will represent all those which are visible to the naked eye or through an opera-glass, and also form a work complete in itself. For material aid in the expense of printing these charts the publisher (Felix L. Dames, of 62, Langrafenstrasse, Berlin, W.) acknowledges the great kindness of the late Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce, whose lamented death occurred at New York on the 13th of March last, and who had from time to time given munificent support to many astronomical undertakings.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-two, of Capt. Charles Orde Browne, late of the Royal Artillery, and author of 'Armour and its Attack' and other technical works. He served with distinction in the Crimea at the siege of Sevastopol, and afterwards in the Royal Horse Artillery. Later, he was Captain-Instructor in the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, and military editor of the *Engineer*. When Sir George Airy arranged the expeditions for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1874, he appointed Capt. Orde Browne chief of that which proceeded to Egypt, under whom it was carried out with great success.

## GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

PROF. A. C. HADDON'S 'Studies in the Anthro-geography of British New Guinea,' just published in the *Geographical Journal*, consist of fragmentary notes on the relation of certain native tribes to their environment, which are mainly the result of observations made and information collected during the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition of 1898. The late Capt. M. S. Wellby's account of a journey through Southern Abyssinia will be found in the same number, accompanied by a sketch-map showing his route.

Quite a number of interesting articles on South America have recently appeared in *Petermann's Mitteilungen*. Prof. W. Sievers presents us with a summary account of the exploration of that continent from the day on which Alexander von Humboldt stepped on shore at Cumaná to the present time, as also with a welcome abstract of the voluminous reports of the American Intercolonial Railway Commission, whose engineers have made extensive surveys for a line which is eventually to connect New York with Patagonia, whilst Dr. C. Sapper publishes sketch-maps of several volcanoes of Guatemala and Salvador.

A letter from Buenos Aires in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports the death of the intrepid Spanish explorer Enrique Ibarreta, who was murdered by Indians at Gran Chaco upon his return from the successful completion of his task. Ibarreta, under extraordinary difficulties, had traced the course of the Pilcomayo, a tributary of the Paraguay, to its source, and was on his way homeward to Buenos Aires.

## Science Gossip.

THE death of Sir John B. Lawes on Friday last week removes a valuable worker who was ahead of his time. His Rothamsted experiments were well known all over the world, and he was one of the most effective exponents of the new science of agriculture, which England is, to its grave disadvantage, so slow to take up. Since 1834 he had gone in for practical and scientific farming, and his contributions to the subject with his pen were very numerous. He had lived to see his subject eagerly taken up by authorities and teachers throughout the country. It is to be hoped that the result will do something to save decaying rural industry.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will shortly publish 'Thomas Sydenham,' by J. F. Payne ('Masters of Medicine Series'). Thomas Sydenham's was a most remarkable career. One of the fighting Sydenhams, he went into residence at Oxford, but took the field at the outbreak of the Civil War and distinguished himself. Returning to Oxford, he decided to be a physician. He was in a position to take observations of the Plague of London, and wrote many medical works, of which his 'Theory of Epidemic Constitutions' was the greatest. He valued the dogmas of Hippocrates very highly, and was undoubtedly indebted to Bacon for some of his ideas; but his was an original mind essentially, and he will always rank among the forerunners of modern medicine.

MESSRS. GRIFFIN & Co. announce: Pumping Machinery, by H. Davey,—Road Making and Maintenance, by Thomas Aitken,—Central Electrical Stations, by C. H. Wordingham,—New Lands: their Resources and Prospective Advantages, by H. R. Mill,—The Metallurgy of Lead, by H. F. Collins,—The Metallurgy of Steel, by F. W. Harbord,—Practical Coal Mining, by G. L. Kerr,—A Dictionary of Dyestuffs, by C. Rawson, W. M. Gardner, and W. F. Laycock,—A Dictionary of Textile Fibres, by W. J. Hannan,—Pernicious Anæmia, by William Hunter,—Tables and Data for the Use of Analysts, Chemical Manufacturers, and Scientific Chemists, by Prof. J. Castell Evans,

—and The Construction and Maintenance of Vessels built of Steel, by T. Walton.

WITH regard to the publication of the 'Statutes of the Nobel-Institut,' to which reference was made in last week's *Athenæum*, the attention of those desiring to compete for its prizes should be drawn to the rule which forbids all personal application on the part of the would-be prize-winner. The candidate for a prize must be recommended in writing by some specially authorized persons, such as, for instance, in the branches for physics and chemistry, former prize-winners, members of the Academy or of the "Nobelcommissions" belonging to the physical or chemical prize groups, the professors of chemistry and physics at the Swedish and Norwegian, Danish and Finnish universities, or such professors of foreign universities as have been specially selected by the Swedish Academy for this purpose.

THE yearly meeting of the delegates of the Swiss Alpenklub will be held at Brugg in Canton Aargau on October 29th. The club now numbers 5,975 members, who will be represented by 112 delegates. The itinerary for the club district for the years 1900 and 1901 has just been issued to the members. It is a book of 232 pages, edited by Louis Kurz and Eugène Colomb, late members of the central committee, and is a most useful guide for tourists in the Swiss part of the Mont Blanc chain. The club district for 1900 and 1901 is covered by sheets 525, 525 b, 526, 529, and 532 of the 'Swiss Topographical Atlas.' A revision of all these sheets has been undertaken by the central committee of the club in combination with the topographical bureau, so as to prepare a complete 'Excursions-Karte,' which is to be ready for delivery to members next spring in time for the club excursions of 1901.

## FINE ARTS

*Arbor Vitæ*. By G. Blount. Illustrated. (Dent & Co.)

THE title-page before us describes this book as "on the development of imaginative Design for the use of Teachers, Handicraftsmen, and Others." As we are amongst the "others," and specially invited to give an opinion as to its characteristics and value, we are compelled to take Mr. Blount quite seriously, and we regret that he has applied his unquestionable taste, good judgment, and large experience to an entirely impracticable purpose. In the proper sense of the term, what he calls "imaginative Design" does not exist in the field to which he has devoted so much attention and energy. No imagination (only observation of a sort) is required for those exercises of taste and a cultured feeling for the harmonic composition of simple elementary forms—such as decorators perforce affect—to which Mr. Blount calls attention. And as to "Design"—whether the word is written with a large or a small initial letter matters very little—it only exists in the decorative world on a very low plane. The very word is a false application of the French *dessin*, and it was made into English a good many years ago by those who promoted the schools for teaching decorative art as they existed on an amazingly small grant of public money in the old Royal Academy rooms at Somerset House. These promoters were much put to it for a name to call their work by, and having heard that the French drawing schools were entitled schools for

*dessin*, they thought they could not do better than give a new word to a new thing.

It was not really, however, a new thing at all, only it was paid for in a new way—that is, not by those who directly profited by it, but by the public, who were expected to profit indirectly. The old “drawing schools,” as they modestly called themselves, from the days of Sir Balthazar Gerbier in Bethnal Green to those of Marlow in the Strand and Maiden Lane, Thornhill in the Piazza, the Academy (not then Royal) in St. Martin’s Lane, and the Duke of Richmond at Whitehall, to say nothing of the later Royal Academy itself, were frequented by artists proper, and they, from Flaxman and Stothard downwards, with Pugin and the Adams to boot, produced all the good decorative work of their times, from spoons to buttons, which was not, as in printed textile fabrics, copied from Indian types, or from French patterns egregiously misapplied. Formerly the learners paid for their learning, now they are paid to learn! Formerly the men studied on the higher planes of art, and if they failed, wholly or partially, on those planes, they at least took to service on the lower ones much that they had learnt in the best company. But illustrious artists, such as Flaxman, Stothard, and their companions in old days—just as Leighton, Pugin, Street, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, and others departed, and Messrs. Crane, Onslow Ford, Armstead, and others living—made and make designs of the decorative sort, from coach-lace to coffee-pots, from cradles to crematoria. Only they apply art to decoration, and never dream of reversing the process, and calling it design.

Quite of late, at South Kensington and elsewhere, something like the older method has been revived, and men, and women too, are taught art on the higher plane in hope that at least they may use it on lower ones. There, too, the ladies see and learn things their mothers would have trembled to think of, much less to know. Meanwhile, here is a specimen of the way in which Mr. Blount expects his learners to look at nature in regard to what he calls design. He has been writing on the development of leaves into running lines of ornament, and he is considering the biography of the “petiole,” or, in English, stalk, and there is queer botany in his mind:—

“Much may happen to the petiole itself before it reaches the leaf. It may indulge itself in an extra twist or two to make up for a lack of agility in its parent stalk, or to show its own lightheartedness; or else it may become a minor and subordinate spiral, dividing itself and throwing off two or more leaves instead of one. This is an important modification, and in itself the origin of a large class of patterns which depends on the varying length and directions of the subordinate stems or petioles. But however diverse and replete [?] our patterns become, we must always maintain their conventional arrangement, and however much we borrow ideas from Nature, we must never, except for purposes of study, copy her examples. To do that, and call it art, is rank blasphemy.”

Of course much that is not trivial or hackneyed in this counsel is simple Ruskinese, which means a different thing from the inspired writings. The brutal fact which the learner ought to have in his mind is that neither the petiole nor the leaf has any intentions at all,

lightheartedness, agility, or what not; it is simply growing according to law, but its growth is modified or suppressed altogether by varying conditions, such as a cold blast, which may check one part and let the other go on. The bite of an insect, the weight of a bird, or the presence of an obstacle will so deal with the developing thing that its career is influenced through life. There is abundance of such fancy writing, dashed with phrases of emotional gush which are neither instructive nor really moving, in the book before us—so much, indeed, of the pseudo-pathetic order that one feels inclined to regret that Mr. Blount ever read Ruskin, and that he did not confine himself to his severer studies and collect examples of fine decoration from nature, from ancient models, Egyptian, Greek, Gothic, or modern. The numerous well-drawn and beautiful examples which lend a great charm to these pages, and the author’s clever analyses of them, attest his ability to profit by so much self-restraint as we require from him. Apart from his raptures, Mr. Blount is throughout his work simply applying scientific methods to artistic themes, which, because art is not science, will not bear such treatment, though a good many moderns understand things so little that they actually take art’s function to be merely the handmaid of letters—the “illustration,” as it is called, of literature. This is at best simply to make painting the Cinderella of the intellectual family.

It is, to look at this text from another standpoint, really hard to have to read such pronouncements as the following, which we quote in order to call our industrious author’s attention to the limits of his own attainments. He tells us:—

“The Greek is always right so long as he goes along Christian lines; that is to say, so long as his art is influenced by genuine feeling. We should recognize his real power better if a straddling gladiator, a weak-kneed Apollo, or an indecent Venus were not always in the way.” Gods of Hellas! have we to quote this at the end of the nineteenth century, when everybody but Mr. Blount has ready to hand—to say nothing of Elgin marbles, Tanagra statuettes, and sculptures from Olympia—his Tennyson and his Browning, as well as all sorts of seraphic criticism on the art of antiquity? When we came upon passages concerning Greek art and exaggerated Ruskinese which described Hellenic design of any epoch as falling “into a mania of muscles and a delirium of drapery,” we pictured all Olympus as shaking with laughter, and were almost rewarded for reading ‘*Arbor Vitæ*.’

Apart from such extravagances as these, Mr. Blount has sane visions now and then, though it is manifest on half his pages that his knowledge of the provenance of art, decorative or otherwise, is but shallow. We fancy that many of his notions will be much modified when he reads, or otherwise studies, more about his subjects. He will then, perhaps, eliminate the fancy writing from his pages, and give the world a temperate and searching criticism or history of something that is artistic and has less to do with his impulses and taste for tempestuous rattling of words and phrases alliterative than with sound thought and wider taste. As to his application of science

to art, to which we referred above, there is a glimpse of sounder notions working in his mind, or rather his fancy, in such a sentence as “All talk and teaching of art is useless whilst it echoes the prevailing folly of the time—the insane effort to discover salvation in scientific theories.” But immediately after this he rhapsodizes again thus: “Talk of a change of style! It is only a change of heart that will save us,” &c.; after which he proceeds to “protest against the habit of thought which is exclusively intellectual.” As if art, in Mr. Blount’s own sense, was not intellectual. Probably he meant to write “literary,” or rather “pedagogical,” and in one aspect, the narrowest of all, simply “collegiate.” Then why appeal to the collegiate mind at all? That is not the way of the artists.

The fact is that we more and more regret that an enthusiast like Mr. Blount, who has not a few bright and fresh notions, should have read Ruskin at all—or at least that he should not have so far guarded and trained himself as to perceive that, whatever the ethical, poetical, and literary charms of the work of the “author of ‘Modern Painters,’” the day has gone by when he could be taken with entire confidence as an authority on matters artistic. Since his time the artists have vindicated their ways, and proved that Rossetti was right in saying that Ruskin’s texts were poetic rhapsodies, not criticisms. To set himself forth as a sort of Ruskin junior was, however unconsciously, a mistake on our author’s part. His artistic knowledge and sympathies are of an order which suggests original work. We are, so to say, “at sixes and sevens” when we read this passage, which we hope Mr. Whistler will never see:—

“The aim of picture-painting is to realize—to make the copy as much like the thing copied as possible. On the other hand, the decorator or designer is governed by the thing he has to design or decorate, and his object is accordingly to conventionalize or idealize Nature..... We must not, however, suppose that handicrafts are uninspired and dull because they are tied to tradition, or that modern pictures are unimaginative because they boast of freedom from tradition. Granting that the imagination is an important factor in the execution of a work of art [conception of a work of art is evidently meant here], the power of producing deceptive likenesses of things is not evidence of it till the artist has introduced some feeling of his own into his copy of the fact.”

Unless Mr. Blount is very young, which a large portion of these 240 quarto pages of well-printed type leads us to guess, he can by this time hardly have failed to see the confusion into which a natural flux of writing and a certain mere deftness in the use of the pen have led him in these and a great number of similar passages. The aim of “picture painting” is not to produce the closest possible likenesses of the things copied. If it were so, Denner would be a greater master than Da Vinci or Rembrandt, and the Greek genius who is said to have deceived birds with painted grapes would rank above Raphael. Again, it is not to the mere handicraftsman who is nothing else that we can look for such decorations as, with much that is of greater value than mere deftness—that is to say, hand-cunning of a low mechanic order—Mr. Blount has



added to his too often merely inchoate chapters of muddled rhapsody. Of this confusion the author's introduction, a curiously confounding section of the book, is a specimen. We confess that we have not been able to realize fully the gist or purport of it, although it is full of sound and replete with moral nothings so old that we wonder where and when we heard them first; as, for example:—

"To draw a flower well we must love flowers; to draw birds we must feel their flight, and long to fly; to draw a lion we must understand the dignity of his irresistible strength; and to draw a man we must know a little, perhaps, of human nature; and so we shall never succeed in teaching Art till we insist on its utter dependence on our imaginative affection, and the elaborate technical education given to students is wasted so long as we presume to teach the principles of Art as if they were dogmas of religion, or the theories of exact sciences."

Surely this is "what the learned call rigmarole."

*Dictionnaire des Filigranes classés en Groupes Alphabétiques et Chronologiques.* Par le Baron F. de Marinol. (Namur, Godenur.)—This is an attempt to compile a classified catalogue of such paper-marks as are contained in the author's own collections or are represented in a series of works, mostly French, which have been consulted by him. The former occupy the bulk of the book as a series of 114 pages (out of 192) of lithographed facsimiles, all of late date, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The classified index, or "dictionnaire," occupies about 75 pages, and includes upwards of 4,000 paper-marks, grouped under some 1,500 types, with the dates of occurrence of each example. The facsimiles and index are preceded by an inadequate introduction, made up of four short sections, one of which is devoted to a list of works consulted. We notice that this does not include two excellent English contributions to the subject, both in so well-known a work as the *Archæologia*. The first is a paper in vol. xii. by Mr. Denne, published so long ago as 1796, and fully illustrated. The second is a paper in vol. xxxvii. by Mr. Joseph Hunter, who, as Assistant-Keeper of our Public Records, had special opportunities for investigating the subject. His examples extend from 1330 to 1431, and are all taken from "books of account rendered to the English Exchequer by officers employed in the administration of the affairs of Aquitaine, and prepared, according to all probability, at Bordeaux." The oldest of the paper-marks found in these books, a ram's head, does not appear in the Baron de Marinol's list, nor do some eight or ten others, all earlier than 1360. The numerous examples figured by the Baron de Marinol seem to be carefully drawn, and each is accompanied by a note of the document, with its date, on which it occurs. The elaborate design of some of these devices is in marked contrast to the simple character of so many of the early paper-marks.

#### ALTAR FRONTAL AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Is it permissible to ask through your columns why the Dean and Chapter have seen fit to banish the old altar frontal which was placed just inside the choir gates of the Abbey to the Jerusalem Chamber? As long as I can remember we could inspect what remained of the beautiful work by mounting a short staircase leading to a stage; now it has disappeared—the why and wherefore remaining a mystery.

SOPHIA BEALE.

\*\* The frontal suffered very seriously during the forty years of its hanging in the church. The woodwork shrank and the joints opened, and painting parted from the wood and rose in

large blisters which were beginning to break. The late Sir Wollaston Franks, then President of the Society of Antiquaries, with a few of the Fellows, made a purse for its repair, and when that was completed the frontal was put into the Jerusalem Chamber for its better preservation.

#### THIERRY BOUTS, THE PAINTER OF LOUVAIN.

The picture of the 'Last Supper' in the church of St. Pierre at Louvain was originally a triptych. But it has suffered in the same way as the 'Mystic Lamb' of Van Eyck. The wings have been removed; they exist still, but unfortunately are no longer in Belgium, one being in Berlin and the other in Munich. Thierry Bouts was born at Haarlem in the first year of the fifteenth century, and may be considered as the most brilliant pupil of Jan van Eyck. He settled in Louvain, and spent his life there. In 1448 he married Catherine vander Bruggen, a girl of good family, by whom he had four children, two boys and two girls. The municipal authorities, who thought highly of him, instituted for his benefit the honorary post of painter to the town, and gave him commissions for several works for the Hôtel de Ville, which had just been built. Bouts was very prosperous in Louvain, and lived in a large house in the Rue des Récollets on the ground now occupied by the Church of the Jesuits. He lost his wife in 1470, but shortly after married Elizabeth van Vossem, widow of a former burgomaster of the town. He brought up his sons Thierry and Albert as painters. His two daughters, Catherine and Gertrude, took the veil in the convent of Dommelin, in Brabant.

Bouts was working bravely on a painting for the Hôtel de Ville when death overtook him in March, 1475. Then silence and oblivion crept little by little over the great colourist. Finally his masterpiece, 'The Last Supper,' was attributed by turns to Roger vander Weyden, Juste de Gand, Hans Memling, and, what is most surprising, to Quentin Metsys. It was only in 1858 that discoveries made in the archives proved conclusively that Bouts was its real author. The triptych was ordered by the Guild of the Saint-Sacrament, which had two chapels in St. Pierre, one dedicated to the Saint-Sacrament and the other to St. Erasmus. For the latter Bouts painted a triptych, which still exists, and which represents the martyrdom of St. Erasmus.

The contract for the triptych of Bouts was lately found among the documents belonging to the church of St. Pierre. It is written on strong paper in the simple, naïve, and archaic style of the period. It bears the date March 15th, 1464, and says:—

"Notice is herewith given to all who will see or will hear of this deed, that on the fifteenth day of the month of March, 1464, after the custom of the venerable court of Liège, a certain agreement has been made between the four masters of the Guild of the Saint-Sacrament in the Church of St. Pierre at Louvain, in the name of and acting for the said Guild, on the one side, to wit, Erasme van Bausele, Master Laurent van Winghe, Renier Stoep, as well as Eustache Roelof, baker, and Thierry Bouts, painter, on the other side, for the execution of a superb triptych concerning the history of the Saint-Sacrament—in which work there shall be in the interior the 'Last Supper' with our Lord and the twelve apostles; on each wing of the interior two scenes from the Old Testament, one the gathering of the manna, the other the offering of Melchizedek, the third the Prophet Elijah, and the fourth the Feast of the Passover, according to the ancient law. Item, on each of the wings of the exterior there shall be a scene; on one the scene of the twelve loaves which were given exclusively for the priests to eat, on the other.....[here there is an hiatus] and the above-mentioned Master Thierry has undertaken to execute the triptych, consecrating to it his greatest artistic qualities, sparing neither time nor labour, but exhibiting in it all the talent which God has granted him, in accordance with the truthful information on the subject which will be given him by the reverend Master Jean Varenacker and Egide de Baillouil, Professor of Theology. It is agreed that the aforesaid Master Thierry, when he shall

have begun the painting, shall on no account undertake another pictorial work until the triptych be finished. For this work the aforesaid Master Thierry shall be given and paid the sum of 200 florins du Rhin, in each florin being 20 sols—to wit, 25 florins du Rhin when he shall commence the said triptych—thereafter, six months later, 25 florins du Rhin, and when the work is finished 50 florins du Rhin; then in the course of the following year, or three months after this present year, the other and last 100 florins. But if it should happen, by the grace of God, that the good citizens should give their alms and charities more liberally on consideration of the painting; if there were a possibility of paying him in one payment, and if the money were lying unproductive, he should be paid in full when he had delivered up the picture.

Present: the aforementioned reverend professors, Sire Nicolas de Saint-Géry, knight, Maître Laurent van Malcote, priest, and Maître Gérard Fabri, master of the schools."

On the back is written, "This is the contract of Master Thierry for the execution of the triptych." The document is extremely interesting, not only for the light thrown on the history of Bouts, but on that of Flemish painting in the fifteenth century. It shows us once again that in this brilliant epoch every great work was the outcome of the close alliance which existed between learning and artistic skill. There was always a joint effort of the scholar and the painter, with the desire of having an irreproachable composition as regarded history. The Guild sought the advice of two learned men, Jean Varenacker and Egide de Baillouil. The former sat in the University council, and the latter, after having been proclaimed *primus* in the Faculty of Arts, became *lecteur-régent* in Theology and left several important works. We see, too, how much beautiful paintings were appreciated in the Flemish towns. When the Guild contracted with Bouts for the altarpiece it was then utterly unable to pay him, but it was sure of the support of the population, and this support was truly not wanting, for poor as well as rich offered their mite to help to pay for a work destined to ornament the church which was the property of all. The Guild was anxious to procure the work of Bouts as soon as possible. Hence the rather severe conditions which it imposed upon the painter, of not beginning another painting until the triptych was finished. It paid him in all 200 florins, each florin containing 20 sols. Unfortunately, it is impossible for us to determine the exact value of the sum. The florin du Rhin was susceptible to variations. The sol was a very small silver coin.

The first payments were made in 1465. The receipt of that year has unfortunately been lost. In that of 1466, which was found in the church archives, gifts for the furtherance of the work are enumerated, a citizen giving a florin du Rhin, and a "goede vrouw" offering anonymously a half-crown of the period. After the settlement in 1466 Bouts was paid in instalments. On July 4th he received 15 florins du Rhin, and on August 6th 8 florins du Rhin. Later he received even 29 florins. After the last payment Bouts gave a receipt, which has luckily been discovered. It is written in his own hand on a cash-sheet of the Guild of the Saint-Sacrament for 1468: "I, Thierry Bouts, declare myself satisfied and fully paid for the work which I have done for the Saint-Sacrament." After these lines the following annotation is written in clear, firm writing:—

"This schedule is the receipt written by the hand of Master Thierry, by which he recognizes and declares that he has been fully paid by the four masters of the Guild of the Saint-Sacrament, to wit, Jean Auderogge, Gérard Redemans, Erasme van Bausele, and Pierre Heykens."

The contract has revealed to us the exact date of the altarpiece. It was begun in March, 1464, and was placed in the church in the month of February, 1468. It was at this date, according to the receipt I have just quoted, that the final payment was made.

The great artist, then in his sixty-eighth year, had therefore completed in four years this wonderful triptych, of which the originality of

composition, the beauty of design, the splendid colouring, and the delicacy of workmanship make it an object of admiration to all who interest themselves in the Flemish School of the fifteenth century.

I ought to add, in conclusion, that I am indebted to the researches of M. van Even, Archivist of Louvain, for the substance of this account.

INA MARY WHITE.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE full-size model in plaster of the Leighton monument by Mr. Brock, which was one of the leading attractions of the Academy Exhibition this year, has been removed from Burlington House to St. Paul's Cathedral, and placed, of course only temporarily, in a recess near the north-west chapel. No doubt a site will be found for it under one of the great arches of the nave or elsewhere, so that it may be seen all round, and not mask the memorials of other worthies which cover the walls of the church.

WE much regret to learn that wanton work is in progress at Byland Abbey. The mounds of ruins of this exceptionally interesting Cistercian house are now being quarried for modern building purposes. A mason's shed has been erected, where fine old moulded stones that have been excavated are being cut up and reshaped. We cannot help hoping that this vandalism is the work of some enterprising and ill-informed agent, for it is scarcely credible that the proprietor, Sir George Wombwell, who has hitherto taken fairly good care of the celebrated remains of Byland Abbey, would sanction such a scandal. Now that attention is publicly drawn to this use of one of the most characteristic examples of Cistercian art, we have every confidence that the mischief will be stopped.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Building News* reported last week that on visiting the ancient stone circle at Tregaseal, near Penzance, of which in 1872 eleven out of sixteen stones were standing, the remainder prostrate, the Penzance Antiquarian Society found digging operations going on round the stones, and only seven of them in erect positions. It is added that the land belongs to Viscount Falmouth.

THE exhibition of pictures at the Egyptian Hall entitled 'God is Love,' by A. E. Emshie, will be open free from September 3rd to the 15th, when it will be closed.

THE noteworthy Russian Jewish artist Isaac Elias Levethan, many of whose pictures are to be seen at Moscow, is dead. They illustrate the morne impulses of his taste more powerfully than the extent of his technical powers, which were not very great.

IN the last number of the *Notizie degli Scavi*, the young Neapolitan archaeologist G. Patroni publishes an account of the important "finds" made at Nola in Campania during the spring of the present year. First of all several new Latin inscriptions came to light, and afterwards a few fine works of sculpture in marble, which have since been removed to the National Museum at Naples. One of these is terribly damaged, but there are critics who conjecture it to be a statue of the Emperor Augustus who died at Nola. On the Forum Boarium a handsome bearded bust was discovered, which, according to Signor Petra's supposition, represents Decius Clodius Albinus, whom Septimius Severus made his heir, but who died soon afterwards. Nola, as some may recollect, was the site of a very large find of vases early in the century; but these new discoveries seem to indicate that it is still an unexhausted field.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—The Promenade Concerts.

MR. ROBERT NEWMAN has decided that all of Beethoven's symphonies shall be performed at the Promenade Concerts in chronological order, an arrangement that will doubtless be much appreciated by students, who will thus be enabled to trace the great composer's progress in art. Sir Arthur Sullivan successfully carried through a similar series of performances more than a quarter of a century ago at Messrs. Gatti's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden. Although the Symphony in c, first of the immortal nine, was not produced until 1800, when Beethoven was thirty years of age, it seems to have been, to some extent, in his thoughts as much as five years earlier. If the music reveals the strong influence that Haydn and Mozart still exercised over the Bonn composer, characteristic touches of his own are, nevertheless, by no means lacking. The work was played at Queen's Hall last Friday evening with the care that should always be bestowed upon any of the symphonies that form part of the Beethoven series. Another good performance, and one, moreover, distinguished by fine strength and decision, was that of the greatest of all overtures, the 'Leonora No. 3.' On the same evening was played Mozart's impassioned Symphony in g minor, last but one of his compositions of the same description, which, together with the *z* flat and 'Jupiter,' so different from it and from each other, he produced within the space of two months. With this beautiful and emotional work Mr. Wood's instrumentalists dealt in a satisfying manner, their treatment of the lovely Andante and the spirited Finale being especially praiseworthy. Another piece beloved by musicians, the Overture to 'Don Giovanni,' was also included in the scheme, and Madame Emily Squire gave an agreeable rendering of "Det vieni non tardar" from 'Le Nozze di Figaro.' On the previous evening Madame von Stosch, the American violinist, who had acquitted herself well at the first concert of the season, essayed the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. She achieved successful results, her playing in the Andante exhibiting a welcome measure of charm and expression, while for the Finale she had the needful vivacity of style and swiftness of execution.

A second Wagner programme was submitted last Monday evening, the items comprising the 'Tannhäuser' Overture and Venusberg music, the Prelude and 'Liebestod' from 'Tristan,' 'Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine,' the 'Ride of the Valkyries,' and the 'Huldigungsmarsch.'

Miss Evelyn Stuart, a pianist who has been through a course of study with Leschetizky, made a successful first appearance last Tuesday evening, when she played the solo passages in Saint-Saëns's Concerto in c minor. She evidently appreciated the genial qualities of the music, which she interpreted with much *verve*, exhibiting agreeable refinement of style, but no great measure of strength.

### Musical Gossip.

SIR HUBERT PARRY has composed an "orchestral song" to words by the Queen of Roumania, which will be heard for the first time at the Birmingham Festival next month, when the piece will be sung by Mr. Plunket Greene. Entitled 'The Soldier's Tent,' it is translated from Carmen Sylva's 'Bard of Dimbovitza.'

AT the performances of 'Tristan und Isolde' which will be given by M. Jean de Reszke in Paris, probably at the Châtelet, in November, Fräulein Ternina will appear as the Isolde to the Tristan of the Polish tenor. Herr Anton van Rooy will be the Kurwenal, Madame Marie Brema the Brangäne, and M. Édouard de Reszke the King. The work will be performed in German, and the representations will be limited to eight.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL will visit England next November. He will give pianoforte recitals in London, and in the course of a tour in the provinces will appear at twenty concerts.

DR. HANS RICHTER will direct the seven performances of 'Parsifal' at Bayreuth next summer, but Herr Siegfried Wagner will conduct the representations of the 'Ring' and 'The Flying Dutchman.'

IT is announced that M. Paderewski will give a series of concerts in Germany early next year.

PERMISSION has been granted, according to a statement in the *Guide Musical* of September 2nd, by the heirs of Wagner for all his works—excepting, of course, 'Parsifal'—to be performed, not only at the old Court, but also at the new Prince Regent Theatre, Munich, but only on condition that none of these works be given during the period of the Bayreuth festivals. The old Court Theatre at Munich already possessed the right to perform them, and without this new restriction, which will no doubt cause considerable dissatisfaction to the many foreigners who visit that city during the summer months.

ON April 21st, 1850, Wagner wrote to his friend Liszt as follows: "Perform my 'Lohengrin'; you are the only one to whom I can entrust the creation of this opera." On July 2nd he wrote again from Thun to say that he had recently learnt with what eagerness Liszt had received the request to produce 'Lohengrin.' And in that same letter he says: "My journey to Greece had to be abandoned; there were too many obstacles in the way." Herr Nicolas Mannskopf, the well-known Frankfort collector, has recently discovered a letter written by Wagner's first wife, Minna, to the Intendant of the Weimar Theatre, in which there is a curious reference to this journey. The letter, written from Zurich, is dated June 11th, 1850, and commences thus:—

"I have the honour to send you the libretto of the 'Lohengrin' opera, in answer to your request, and I think all the stage indications are properly marked in it. Your Excellency will probably have seen in the newspapers that Wagner started on the 7th inst. for Greece and the East, a journey which realizes one of his most ardent desires. I do not expect him back before September or October. I will not fail to acquaint him with the glad news that his last work will have the honour of being produced at the Court theatre of your Excellency."

So Wagner actually set out on his journey, but what the difficulties were which caused him to turn back are not known. 'Lohengrin' was produced at Weimar on August 28th, 1850. Of the original cast Frau Rosa von Milde (then Fräulein Agthe), the Elsa, is the only survivor; her husband, the first Telramund, has not long been dead. In the dedication of the work to Liszt, the composer declares that "without thy [Liszt's] rare devotion to me my work would still be mute, perhaps even forgotten by me." This was written in 1852. Wagner, like Beethoven before him, was always comparing his present ideals with his past achievements.



ANTON RUBINSTEIN left a large sum of money, the accumulated interest of which is divided every five years between the composer and the pianist who best satisfy the special jury appointed. At the competition this year at Vienna the prize for composition has just been awarded to M. Goodike of Moscow, and the one for pianoforte playing to M. Émile Bosquet, pupil of M. A. de Greef. M. Bosquet is only twenty-one years of age. The international jury, under the presidency of M. Bernhard, director of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, included MM. Morosoff (Moscow), Nawratil (Vienna), Klauwell (Cologne), Thuille (Munich), and Stendner-Welsing (Liverpool). The next competition will be held at Paris in 1905.

THE following works are announced for performance for the first time at the forthcoming Ysaie Concerts, Brussels: 'Requiem,' by Gabriel Fauré; symphonies by Huberti and Glazounoff; 'Thamar,' symphonic poem by Balakireff; Fantasia for orchestra, by Guy Ropartz; 'Rhapsodie Mauresque,' by Humperdinck; and 'Catalona,' orchestral fantasia by Albeniz.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

## THE WEEK.

HAYMARKET.—'Sweet Nell of Old Drury,' a Play in Four Acts. By Paul Kester.  
ST. JAMES'S.—'A Debt of Honour,' a Play in Five Acts. By Sydney Grundy.

THE new piece with which Miss Julia Neilson has opened the Haymarket is a commonplace and conventional melodrama, without the slightest pretence to literary merit or dramatic grip. It has one or two showy scenes, which are of the stage stagey, and it offers opportunities to the scene-painter and the costumier of which some—though far from the best—advantage is taken. Why, however, the Court of Charles II. is taken, why Nell Gwyn is lugged in, why various characters are thrust into positions they could never have occupied—why, indeed, anything is as it is, are matters on which conjecture is idle. To show Miss Neilson as the saucy, flippant, coarse-mouthed actress who held temporary sway over the ever-changing fancy of the second Charles is to show, in the words of Mercutio, "Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and Hero, hildings and harlots." In very fact, however, Mr. Kester and the Haymarket have not done this. They have invented a modest, fair, generous, heroic, self-denying creature, and they have given her the name—and the name only—of a notorious strumpet. La Vallière herself is not a more devoted creature than Nell Gwyn; Rosamund is not a worthier theme for a poet's homage. She is made of "every creature's best," and possesses, like Rosalind,

Helen's cheek, but not her heart,  
Cleopatra's majesty,  
Atalanta's better part,  
Sad Lucretia's modesty.

Of Harts and Lacys, of Dongans and Mother Rosses, of Buckhursts and Beck Marshalls, there is, it is needless to say, no question. One man, Sir Roger Fairfax, Nell does love, but he is enamoured of another. To Sir Roger has been transmitted the virulent animosity of Lord Jeffreys.

Nell's one object in life is to shelter this victim and unite him to the woman of his choice. It is scarcely going too far to think that if Nell accepts royal favours and exercises sway over a royal heart it is that she may the better protect those she befriends. In the discharge of this magnanimous and self-imposed task she encounters the rivalry of the Castlemaine and the Duchess of Portsmouth, whom she stoops to crush, and the more formidable antagonism of Jeffreys, who, seeking her ruin, encounters his own. Resourcefulness and sprightliness our heroine has, and the manner in which she extracts herself from difficulties very wantonly and superfluously incurred leads to some theatrical situations by which an ignorant audience was stirred to apparent ecstasy. After seeing two plays on the subject of Nell Gwyn, whereof the earlier in date of construction is from the literary standpoint immeasurably the higher, we feel that the play on Nell Gwyn is yet to be given, and that a chance awaits the author who will show us Nell as she is seen in the pages of Pepys, Evelyn, Madame de Sévigné, and Oldys, and will delay for a while her canonization. Call the heroine by another name and deprive her of a certain measure of skittishness due to an attempt to realize a character she does not play, and Miss Neilson's performance has great attraction. Mr. Fred Terry presents to the life the black-a-vised monarch, and Mr. Louis Calvert exhibits a truculent Lord Jeffreys. It is, of course, nothing to the point that Jeffreys, who was personally unpopular with Charles, was rather a good-looking man, and was not raised to the peerage until the accession of James II. Mr. Lionel Brough gives a comic, but rather too dilapidated, picture of Perceval, an actor. This is a real personage, who played Fortinbras in 'Hamlet,' was the father of the famous Mrs. Mountfort, afterwards Mrs. Verbruggen, was sentenced to death for clipping coins, and was reprieved while journeying in the cart to Tyburn. Some pains have been taken with the mounting. The better this is in the more important respects the less satisfied one is to contemplate the gallants drinking burgundy out of modern decanters, and kindred anachronisms.

In his new play at the St. James's Mr. Grundy has been overmastered by the difficulties of his theme. Starting brilliantly, and aided by an admirable interpretation, he reaches a point of high interest and almost of intensity, and then, when success seems not only within his reach, but assured, he lets it slip from his grasp. Greatly daring, moreover, in his satire, he has called things by their names—a course of procedure intolerable to English philistinism—and he has shown us in our midst things of the existence of which we are as well aware as he, but which our hypocrisy declines to receive except in a yellow-backed novel or on the stage of the Gymnase. A husband who, before "ranging himself" and marrying with a view to advancement, has to get rid of a mistress who has been the companion of his struggles and his privations is not wholly unknown. Call him Guy or Alphonse, and his partner Fanchette or Mimi, and we go back to the days, now out of date, of the 'Vie de Bohème.' When, however, George

Carlyon, Q.C. and M.P. designate, shares, under the name of Floyd, a house in Park Village East, we—that is the English proprietors—are shocked and resentful. Mr. Grundy spares us nothing, and will not make the slightest concession to our susceptibilities. In scenes of much power, and in language often of exceptional happiness, he scourges our social selfishness and cowardice, and he carries matters so far as to provide a fatal issue, and bring to suicide the woman less to be pitied of the two who give up their lives to an unworthy and ignoble hero. But death itself does not provide an issue from the complications he has devised, and his last act leaves us at the beginning of a new play rather than at the end of an old. There is no cause for anger with Mr. Grundy, supposing that there is ever justification for such a feeling with regard to a dramatist. He has cast about for a termination that shall be sympathetic and not wholly dark, and no such thing is to be found. When a man has lit upon a nature *délite* such as is that of Gipsy Floyd, he may not, cannot, should not quit her. It is forbidden him to think of another woman, and the best thing he can do is to legitimize and formalize the ties that bind him to the woman he possesses. This, of course, is not Mr. Grundy's purpose or aim. He gives us, accordingly, some very happy scenes, including a second act which is delightful, and to which Miss Fay Davis, by a lovely interpretation, does full justice, and he then puts the cue in the rack, and says, "The game's over," though his score is only eighty-eight. Gipsy, the only person for whom we care, is dead. Mrs. Carlyon, like a British matron, respects appearances, but banishes the hero from her bed, and in her heart seems, indeed, not wholly indisposed to provide him with a successor, and Carlyon himself goes back to his briefs. Nobody really cares what becomes of him. He is of no account. With the death of Gipsy the piece ends. If a sympathetic termination is to be secured at any price, we would almost have the wife commit suicide and the mistress replace her. That would, however, only transfer the sympathy, since the woman who has to live with this selfish creature is the one really to be pitied. We give the matter up. Mr. Grundy has supplied well-drawn characters, admirable dialogue, and new and effective situations. Mr. Alexander again has provided a faultless interpretation. We have got four stimulating acts, but we have not got a good play.

Shakespeare's 'As You Like It.' Adapted for Amateur Performance in Girls' Schools by Elsie Fogerty. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—This version of 'As You Like It' is the first of a series of standard plays adapted for amateur performance in girls' schools. Some revision of text has, of course, been found necessary in the interests of propriety, though scarcely more than we were taught to expect in the renderings, Shakespearean or other, given by the late Augustin Daly at the theatre which bears his name. With a view, however, to bring the whole within limits suitable for school performance very considerable abridgments have been effected. Charles the wrestler thus disappears, and with him the scene of wrestling, which is scarcely susceptible of presentation under the conditions presupposed. With him also go Le Beau, Dennis, and, naturally, Sir Oliver

Martext, who, indeed, is rarely preserved. The action begins, accordingly, with the third scene of the first act. In order to obviate the difficulty of Rosalind's allusions to the better wrestler than herself the preliminary action is in part narrated in an "argument." Other excisions made are defensible. Passages which should be accentuated in delivery are printed in italics. The speech of Celia to her father, vindicating Rosalind, is thus given:—

I did not then entreat to have her stay;  
It was your pleasure and your own remorse:  
I was too young that time to value her;  
But now I know her; if she be a traitor,  
Why, so am I; we still have slept together,  
Rose at an instant, &c.

Stage directions are useful and ample. Full instructions as to dress are furnished, and are accompanied by illustrations by which others besides schoolgirls may profit. For the purpose for which it is designed the book could scarcely be better. No play will, we are told, be published in the series which has not stood the test of actual school performance. 'As You Like It' will be followed by 'The Princess' of Tennyson, the 'Alcestis' of Euripides, and the 'Antigone' of Sophocles.

*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.* By J. B. Poquelin Molière. With Preface, Glossary, &c., by Frederic Spencer. (Dent & Co.)—This is the first volume of an edition of the plays of Molière to be called "The Temple Molière," which will form, presumably, a companion work to the well-known "Temple Shakespeare." The text follows "in the main"—which phrase can scarcely be accepted as involving a limitation—that of MM. Despois and Mesnard given in the collection of MM. Hachette known as "Les Grands Écrivains de la France," which is, for the present at least, authoritative; and the notes, which are few and serviceable, are drawn from the same source, from the admirable 'Lexique de la Langue de Molière' of M. Ch. L. Livet, and other recent and trustworthy sources. We should have preferred in the body of the work to have had the running title wholly in French, and on the title-page to have seen either the name of the author, Molière or J. B. Poquelin dit Molière, or with the *particule*; but these matters are trifles. The text is all that can be desired. We have compared it with that of the edition of Paris, 1674, *suivant la copie*, which is identical with the original of 1671, and have found no difference, except the substitution in the later edition of *ifor yin* words such as *moy, quoy, &c.*, that of the circumflex for the *in* "maître de musique," "maître à dancier," &c., and the addition of accents which in the original are omitted except in words such as *là, costé, &c.* These things constitute, it will be agreed, the simplest forms of modernization. The volumes are charmingly got up, with decorated title-pages in red, and type which, though small, is perfectly legible. The opening volume includes a reproduction of a portrait by Lalauze in an oval reminiscent of the portrait of Mignard prefixed to the illustrated edition of 1773.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE Lyceum season will begin near the close of the month with a new drama by Messrs. Seymour Hicks and F. Latham, to be produced by Mr. William Mollison. Miss Lily Hanbury will play the heroine.

THE reopening of Her Majesty's with 'Julius Cæsar' took place on Thursday, two days earlier than had been anticipated.

BEFORE it reaches a close the present month will have been the busiest September on record. Most of the houses which are the latest to open are now in full swing, and by the beginning of October the full pressure of a summer season will be felt.

THERE is some question of producing 'Twelfth Night' at the Garrick Theatre at the conclusion of the run of Mr. Barrie's 'Wedding Guest.'

In that case Miss Irene Vanbrugh will play Viola, and Mr. Bouchier will content himself with Feste. No further particulars as to the contemplated cast are forthcoming. Mr. H. Irving should make a good Malvolio, and either Miss Violet Vanbrugh or Miss Dorothea Baird would be acceptable as Olivia.

'THE MADNESS OF HEROD' is the title fixed upon for the drama of Mr. Stephen Phillips, forthcoming at Her Majesty's. We prefer 'Herod and Mariamne.'

'THE WISDOM OF THE WISE,' by John Oliver Hobbes, will be given in due course at the St. James's.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY's contemplated production at the Lyceum of 'Romeo and Juliet' has been temporarily abandoned, or at least postponed.

'SELF AND LADY,' the piece of M. Decourcelle forthcoming at the Vaudeville, will be preceded by 'The Yellow Peril,' a one-act play of Messrs. Edward Ferris and Paul Heriot.

TERRY'S THEATRE will reopen during the first week in October with 'The Parlour Match,' a farce which has been successfully given in the United States. It will be played by a company partly American, and seems to have some features of a variety show.

MISS MARION TERRY will shortly be seen at the Kennington Theatre in a rendering of Schiller's 'Marie Stuart,' by Dr. Todhunter and Mr. Edward Rose.

MISS JEANNETTE GILDER has, according to the *Daily Mail*, adapted 'Folly Corner,' a novel by Mr. Henry Dudeney.

ANNOUNCEMENTS to the effect that Mr. Charles Hawtreys is returning at the Avenue to his original part in 'A Message from Mars,' and that Saturday evening performances will be resumed at various theatres at which they had been discontinued, show that in managerial views the holiday period is over and the autumn season has begun.

A THIRD play on the subject of Nell Gwyn, by Mr. Max Goldberg, is to be produced at Croydon. It will be called 'Nell Gwynne [sic], Orange Girl, Actress, and King's Mistress'—a cumbersome title, much of which, it might be supposed, is superfluous—and may possibly be the kind of piece for which in "The Week" we appeal, though this scarcely seems probable.

'THE SCARLET SIN,' by Mr. George R. Sims and Mr. Arthur Shirley, produced on Monday at the Shakespeare Theatre, Liverpool, deals to some extent with the Salvation Army and its mission.

IN the course of their country tour, which began on Monday at Blackpool, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will produce a new play by Mrs. W. K. Clifford.

THE Japanese performances, which by their freshness and novelty startled London during the past summer, will be repeated on October 22nd at the Coronet Theatre, the scene of their first exhibition, when the company will be returning from Paris. 'Soga; or, Two Brothers,' a piece not previously seen in London, will then be given.

M. DE JULLIVILLE, whose death we record, was the author of a good book on mediæval acting, besides the excellent work we noticed last week on contemporary French authors.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD will publish early in the autumn the life of the famous actress Helen Faucit (Lady Martin), by her husband, Sir Theodore Martin. The volume will contain a selection from Miss Faucit's correspondence, and a diary kept by her throughout her active career, which is rich in reminiscences of the eminent men and women of her time, both on and off the stage.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. S.—E. W.—A. H. W.—J. B.—G. W. B.—received.

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